

***INTERIM REPORT
TO THE LEGISLATURE***



State Commission on Juvenile Justice

May 1, 2008

State Commission of Juvenile Justice

Commissioners

- Bernard Warner, Chief Deputy Secretary, Division of Juvenile Justice, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; Co-chair
- Penelope Clarke, Administrator, County-wide Services Agency, county of Sacramento; Co-chair
- Don L. Meyer, Chief Probation Officer, county of Yolo, Co-chair
- Javier Stauring, Co-Director, Office of Restorative Justice for the Archdiocese of Los Angeles
- The Honorable Kurt Kumli, Judge, Superior Court of California, county of Santa Clara
- Hubert Walsh, Social Services/Welfare Director, county of Madera
- David Steinhart, Juvenile Justice Program Director, Commonweal
- Dr. William Arroyo, Medical Director for Children's Services, Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
- James Salio, Probation Division Manager, county of San Luis Obispo
- Suzanne Cline, Deputy Probation Officer, Los Angeles County Probation Department
- Gregory J. Ahern, Sheriff, county of Alameda

STATE COMMISSION ON JUVENILE JUSTICE INTERIM REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCTION

Through Senate Bill (SB) 81, the State Commission on Juvenile Justice (Commission) is charged with developing a juvenile justice operational master plan and submitting it to the Legislature by January 1, 2009. Among other things, this plan is to address issues relating to realignment of responsibility for certain juvenile offenders from State to local responsibility. In addition, the Commission is to recommend strategies in three specific areas: 1) use of “risk and needs assessment tools to evaluate the programming and security needs of all youthful offenders and at-risk youth,” 2) “juvenile justice universal data collection elements,” and 3) “criteria and strategies to promote a continuum of evidence-based responses to youthful offenders.” As part of its work, the Commission is to submit an interim report to the Legislature by May 1, 2008 that outlines the status of the work of the Commission and the strategies it has identified to date. This document is the Commission’s interim report.

The enabling legislation for the Commission’s work is included as Appendix A to this report.

STATUS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Eleven of the 12 commissioners representing the constituencies described in SB 81 have been appointed. The appointment of the twelfth member—a person representing the interests of crime victims—awaits action by the Speaker of the Assembly. The 11 appointed commissioners are listed at the beginning of this report.

The first meeting of the Commission took place on January 24, 2008. At this meeting, along with other organizational issues, the Commission approved the selection of a consultant, Christopher Murray & Associates, to assist the Commission in its work. Mr. Murray and his team have been retained and the Commission has met monthly since that time.

Accomplishments to Date

At its second meeting, held on February 27, 2008, the Commission heard a presentation on the preliminary results of the 2005–2006 Juvenile Justice Data Project from Dr. Karen Hennigan of the University of Southern California, and a presentation on options for development of a juvenile justice operational master plan from Mr. Murray. Representatives from the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) also discussed their work relative to the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOBG) program, and other issues of mutual interest to the Commission and the CSA.

The juvenile justice data project is a multi-year study based on a detailed survey of various aspects of local juvenile justice operations, including assessment tools and program interventions in use at the time of the survey. The data presented provides a solid information base upon which to build. The Commission will have the continued benefit of Dr. Hennigan’s work and expertise, because she is part of the team assembled by Christopher Murray & Associates.

Mr. Murray presented options relating to the scope of a juvenile justice operational master plan, methods for stakeholder involvement and recommendations for future activities of the commission.

Options for the scope of the plan depend on how SB 81 is interpreted. Narrowly defined, the plan could be restricted to the three tasks enumerated in the bill: The facility and infrastructure issues identified in the appropriation trailer bill and local options for non-707(b) youth. Expansively defined, the plan could address the entire juvenile justice continuum, including prevention and all youth who come in contact with or who are at risk of coming in contact with, the juvenile justice system. After discussion and consideration of the options, the commission directed the consultant to define the scope of the juvenile justice operational master plan broadly to include all tasks outlined in the bill, appropriation language, and the entire juvenile justice continuum including all youth who come in contact with the juvenile justice system. The importance of prevention and issues relating to youth at risk of coming in contact with the juvenile justice system will be discussed, but not developed in detail, in the plan. Specific content areas of the plan—such as a description of the current juvenile justice system and a gap analysis—were also discussed.

As part of the discussion, the Commission noted the importance of stakeholder involvement and considered options for obtaining that involvement. It was noted the Commission itself represents many, but not all, stakeholders. Due to time and resource constraints, the Commission concluded that methods to obtain stakeholder input must be efficient as well as effective. The consensus was that a process which enables stakeholders to comment on draft materials may be the best way to obtain their input.

The third meeting of the Commission took place on March 27, 2008. At this meeting the Commission discussed the content of the juvenile justice operational master plan and the consultant's work plan for generating the report. While the following may not be all-inclusive, it is expected the plan will address the following subjects:

- A description of the components and operations of a balanced juvenile justice continuum—from initial contact with the juvenile justice system through reentry, and aftercare.
- An overview of the existing juvenile justice system in California and an inventory of its current State and local components.
- A gap analysis, including the effect of SB 81 on local jurisdictions, and facility and infrastructure needs as required by the appropriation trailer bill.
- Recommendations for making key strategies available to local jurisdictions on risk and needs assessment, outcome measures and common data elements, and implementation of evidence-based practices.
- Other recommendations of the Commission.

A copy of the draft report outline and work plan are included as Appendix B to this report.

At the March meeting, the Commission also reviewed three approaches to juvenile justice employed by states that have demonstrated national leadership in this arena. The Commission learned that in Washington state, state funds are provided to counties to operate certain evidence-based programs shown to cost-effectively reduce juvenile recidivism. The experience

of Washington state also demonstrates the importance of quality control and fidelity to models in implementation of evidence-based practices. In Oregon, a statewide system of benchmarks and outcome measures are used to evaluate the effect of local strategies to reduce juvenile crime and victimization. Finally, in reviewing the Reclaim Ohio program, the Commission learned how state grants are awarded to counties as a mechanism to encourage jurisdictions to address juvenile crime and delinquency at the local level for as many youth as possible. The Reclaim Ohio program also highlights the importance of avoiding net widening or use of state dollars to supplant local funds. Slides from a power-point presentation on these systems are included as Appendix C to this report.

At this meeting, the Commission also reviewed a staff analysis of the YOBG plans submitted to CSA on January 1, 2008. Among the findings of this analysis are that 45 percent of the counties—including 19 of 31 small counties—have used block grant funds to acquire or improve assessment tools. Virtually all counties are using block grant funds to create or expand programs and services for justice system youth. A general pattern observed in the data is that smaller counties are more likely to use funds to create or expand probation services, and larger counties are more likely to expand mental health, substance abuse, and other program services. A county-by-county summary of YOBG plans and the findings of this analysis can be found in Appendices D and E.

The agenda of the fourth meeting (held on April 24, 2008) was dedicated to a discussion of the content of the interim report to the Legislature and methods to obtain additional stakeholder input. The results of the discussion on the content of the interim report are reflected in this document.

A preliminary list of stakeholders is included as Appendix F to this report. It is the Commission's intention to incorporate the advice and input of stakeholders by advising them of the agendas of each meeting and inviting their input on topics of mutual interest or concern. Further, as its work progresses, the Commission will post the major issues to be addressed in the juvenile justice operational master plan, and ask stakeholders for their comments about draft documents and recommendations of the Commission.

Between the third and fourth meetings the Commission co-chairs briefed the Senate Budget Subcommittee #4 on the status of the Commission's work and on this interim report.

The minutes of all meetings, and schedule of future meetings can be found in Appendices G and H.

Activities Planned for Upcoming Months

At its June meeting the Commission expects to consider and discuss three important topics:

- Goals and core principles to guide its work.
- Elements of a complete and balanced juvenile justice continuum and
- The importance and uses of risk and needs assessment tools.

Arrangements are being made to have a national expert speak about risk and needs assessment tools at the May or June meeting.

The Commission also expects to adopt a topic schedule in June for the rest of the meetings of the Commission in 2008. In general, it is expected there will be additional presentations at future meetings by national experts on evidence-based programs, outcome driven data systems, and data collection options. Topics through the fall are expected to concentrate on draft chapters of the juvenile justice operational master plan. The Commission has also resolved to discuss SB 81 implementation issues and concerns at each of the Commission's meetings.

STRATEGIES IDENTIFIED TO DATE

The strategies discussed below are a work-in-progress. The Commission has met four times and will meet eight more times before submittal of its final report. Between now and then it is highly likely additional information, thoughtful analysis, fresh thinking, and input from stakeholders, will strengthen, modify, and augment the strategies identified to date.

One strategy that is not likely to change is the conclusion of the Commission that there is no "one-size fits all" approach that will work in a State as large and diverse as California. While we expect core elements—including a common understanding of desired outcomes—to be present at all levels, there will undoubtedly be differences in how these elements are implemented in large, medium, small, and very small counties, and the State.

A vision is implied in the three elements enumerated in Penal Code Section 1960.5 as added by SB 81 (i.e. risk and needs assessment, evidence-based programs, and common data elements).

First, there is a large body of research supporting the value of assessing a youth's strengths and weaknesses in a variety of domains. When collected in a manner consistent with the research, this information, combined with information about the youth's current offense, criminal history, and other static factors, can do two things. First, it can—in a statistically valid way—identify those youth who are at high, medium, or low risk to reoffend. In addition, it can identify factors that contribute to crime and delinquency that are amenable to change with the appropriate interventions, thereby forming the basis of a targeted treatment or case management plan.

Second, there is another large body of research demonstrating that some kinds of interventions, when competently delivered to an appropriate group of youthful offenders, can reduce the average recidivism rate of the group. Other research shows that smart investments in appropriate interventions not only reduce crime and the consequences of victimization, they can also lower long-term costs for taxpayers.

Finally, collecting and analyzing the appropriate data elements—particularly knowledge about interventions tied to outcome measures—is key to identifying what works and what doesn't. Good use of appropriate data is what helps jurisdictions work smarter and produce better outcomes for youth, families, and communities.

As time goes on, the Commission will elaborate on this vision. At this point, the Commission is only prepared to discuss strategies identified to date. It should be noted that the strategies listed below are a menu of possibilities the Commission is considering. They do not necessarily represent decisions that have been made.

Strategies for risk and needs assessment tools

- There are many reasons why youthful offenders are assessed. For the system goal of rehabilitation, assessments seek to identify risk and need factors associated with an increased probability of crime and delinquency and/or the likelihood of reoffending.
 - Some risk/needs factors are said to be “dynamic” because they are amenable to change.
 - For higher risk youth, these dynamic risk/needs factors become the targets for evidence-based interventions.
- Many counties have validated risk/needs assessment tools in place. Many other counties—especially small ones—are using a portion of their YOBG funds to acquire new risk/needs assessment tools that have been validated with juvenile justice populations. Jurisdictions that have not yet adopted a tool that has been professionally validated either in their jurisdiction or, at minimum, with a juvenile population elsewhere that is similar to their own, should be encouraged to do so.
- Ultimately, it is desirable to have only a few valid risk/needs assessment instruments in use in California. At minimum, different assessment tools should be normed so the terms “low,” “medium,” and “high” risk youth are comparable from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.
- Risk/needs assessments are most effective when used to inform treatment or case plans to address identified risks and needs.
- While a systemic response is needed for all juvenile crime, for program interventions, the “biggest bang for the buck” comes when evidence-based programs are concentrated on youth who are at higher risk of reoffense.

Strategies for universal data collection elements

- The goal of common data collection elements should be to inform decision makers about juvenile justice outcomes and general system performance. Common data elements should provide information to determine which rehabilitative programs work and which don’t. The data elements should also help document trends and identify issues that local or State officials may want to address.
- The data need a “home”—professional, non-partisan, research group or agency authorized to have access to juvenile justice and other sensitive records. This group’s responsibility should be to maintain the database, conduct research, and make reports useful to counties, Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), and the Legislature.
- The evaluation of outcomes requires tracking information on intervention programs and about specific individual’s over time, including:
 - Demographic information.
 - An objective measure of each offender’s level of risk.
 - Current offense.
 - Offense history.
 - Duration of participation in treatment by type of treatment.
 - The type and timing of future arrests, future juvenile adjudications, and future adult convictions. (Ideally, there should be a uniform definition of recidivism, but in the absence of such a definition, collecting all of these data elements allows researchers to use consistent definitions in all analyses.)
- To track individuals across different agencies and data systems requires a common person identifier or creation of a database of person identifiers which links individuals across data

systems. For research purposes, it is necessary to have a high percentage of reliable matches between data systems—but it is not necessary to have all records matched.

- Tracking individuals and their outcomes can be done by:
 - Having all jurisdictions enter data into a common data system (perhaps an enhanced juvenile court and probation statistical system).
 - Having all jurisdictions provide data which is entered into a data system by someone else.
 - Developing data mining tools to periodically extract the information from existing data systems that have been modified to include all common data elements.

Strategies to promote a continuum of evidence-based responses to youthful offenders

- The juvenile justice continuum extends from prevention and early intervention through reentry and aftercare. While there are a number of evidence-based programs already in place in California counties, a gap analysis is needed to identify areas where evidence-based programs are underutilized, and where they can be of most use in reducing recidivism among juvenile offenders.
- The cost savings/cost avoidance benefits from smart use of evidence-based programs accrue to multiple agencies and levels of government. No single agency or jurisdiction receives sufficient benefit to offset the costs of good programs. Consequently, costs and benefits should be shared equitably.
- To determine what is equitable, California should consider developing a cost model (like that created by the Washington State Institute for Public Policy) that evaluates program costs and benefits using California costs and recidivism rates.
- The quality of programs should be judged on statistically sound aggregate outcomes. At the same time, promising programs that have not yet been evaluated need to be supported.
- An agency or department within California government, or a California state university, should be designated to maintain a catalog of evidence-based and promising programs for juvenile offenders. For example, the Center for Evidence Based Corrections at University of California, Irvine is currently doing this for adult offenders under a grant from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. It may also be useful to have the designated organization be the “home” of the data discussed above. This group might also provide technical assistance in evaluating existing promising programs currently operated by local jurisdictions in California.
- Presentations to stakeholder groups, research reports, newsletters, etc., should be used to promote knowledge about evidence-based programs.
- The State should provide financial incentives for counties to use evidence-based programs.
- Quality assurance to ensure fidelity to program design is essential to success.
- Through use of common data elements, it will be possible to provide feedback on what is working and what is not.

APPENDICES

- A. Enabling legislation (extracts from Senate Bill 81)
- B. Draft report outline and consultant work plan
- C. PowerPoint slides on other state systems
- D. County by county summary of Youthful Offender Block Grant Plans
- E. PowerPoint slides on analysis of Youthful Offender Block Grant Plans
- F. Preliminary list of stakeholders
- G. Minutes of meetings
- H. Schedule of future meetings

APPENDIX A: ENABLING LEGISLATION

Extracts from Senate Bill 81

Chapter 1.5. Youthful Offender Block Grant Program

Article 1. General Provisions

1950. The purpose of this chapter is to enhance the capacity of local communities to implement an effective continuum of response to juvenile crime and delinquency.

1951. (a) There is hereby established the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund.

(b) Allocations from the Youthful Offender Block Grant Fund shall be used to enhance the capacity of county probation, mental health, drug and alcohol, and other county departments to provide appropriate rehabilitative and supervision services to youthful offenders subject to Sections 731.1, 733, 1766, and 1767.35. Counties, in expending the Youthful Offender Block Grant allocation, shall provide all necessary services related to the custody and parole of the offenders.

...

Article 2. Performance and Accountability

1960. The Legislature finds and declares that local youthful offender justice programs, including both custodial and noncustodial corrective services, are better suited to provide rehabilitative services for certain youthful offenders than state-operated facilities. Local communities are better able than the state to provide these offenders with the programs they require, in closer proximity to their families and communities, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) Implementing risk and needs assessment tools and evaluations to assist in the identification of appropriate youthful offender dispositions and reentry plans.
- (b) Placements in secure and semisecure youthful offender rehabilitative facilities and in private residential care programs, with or without foster care waivers, supporting specialized programs for youthful offenders.
- (c) Nonresidential dispositions such as day or evening treatment programs, community service, restitution, and drug-alcohol and other counseling programs based on an offender's assessed risks and needs.
- (d) House arrest, electronic monitoring, and intensive probation supervision programs.
- (e) Reentry and aftercare programs based on individual aftercare plans for each offender who is released from a public or private placement or confinement facility.
- (f) Capacity building strategies to upgrade the training and qualifications of juvenile justice and probation personnel serving the juvenile justice caseload.
- (g) Regional program and placement networks, including direct brokering and placement locating networks to facilitate out-of-county dispositions for counties lacking programs or facilities.

1960.5. (a) The State Commission on Juvenile Justice, pursuant to Section 1798.5, shall develop a Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan. On or before January 1, 2009, the commission shall develop and make available for implementation by the counties the following strategies:

- (1) Risk and needs assessment tools to evaluate the programming and security needs of

- all youthful offenders and at-risk youth.
- (2) Juvenile justice universal data collection elements, which shall be common to all counties.
- (3) Criteria and strategies to promote a continuum of evidence-based responses to youthful offenders.
- (b) In drafting the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan, the commission shall take into consideration both of the following:
 - (1) Evidence-based programs and risk and needs assessment tools currently in use by the counties.
 - (2) The costs of implementing these strategies.
- (c) On or before May 1, 2008, the commission shall provide an interim report to the Legislature, which shall include the status of the work of the commission and the strategies it has identified to date.

2007-208 FINAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Chapter 171/172, Item 5225-001-0001, Provision 13 (page 443)

Of the funds appropriated in this item, \$600,000 is allocated to the State Commission on Juvenile Justice, pursuant to Section 1798.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to develop a Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan. The commission shall use a portion of these moneys to contract with a national expert or national experts from the Farrell expert panel to develop this plan in conjunction with local government. *This plan shall also address facility and infrastructure issues throughout the juvenile justice continuum.* [Emphasis added.]

APPENDIX B:
DRAFT REPORT OUTLINE & CONSULTANT WORK PLAN

JUVENILE JUSTICE OPERATIONAL MASTER PLAN

DRAFT REPORT OUTLINE – March 20, 2008

NOTE: This outline presents the suggested content and possible organization of the final report of the commission. By the end of the process the actual content and organization may differ somewhat from that outlined below. The accompanying document, the “Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan, Draft Work Plan,” lists the tasks that have been identified as necessary to produce such a report.

- 1 Executive Summary
 - 1.1 Document summary
 - 1.2 Commission recommendations
- 2 Components of a balanced juvenile justice continuum
 - 2.1 Goals and guiding principals
 - 2.2 Risk and needs assessment
 - 2.21 Large counties
 - 2.22 Medium counties
 - 2.23 Small counties
 - 2.24 Regional networks
 - 2.3 Placement options
 - 2.31 Large counties
 - 2.32 Medium counties
 - 2.33 Small counties
 - 2.4 Data collection and reporting
 - 2.41 Inputs & outputs
 - 2.42 Outcomes
 - 2.5 Evidence-based programs
 - 2.51 National literature
 - 2.52 Cost/benefit analysis
 - 2.53 Evaluating promising programs
 - 2.6 State components
 - 2.61 DJJ
 - 2.62 Mental health
 - 2.63 Other
- 3 Overview of the juvenile justice system in California
 - 3.1 Description and flowchart
 - 3.2 Quantitative analysis
 - 3.3 Comparison to other state systems
 - 3.4 Governing law
- 4 Detailed description of the current juvenile justice continuum in California
 - 4.1 County components
 - 4.11 Risk & needs assessment
 - 4.12 Placement options
 - 4.12.01 Juvenile justice
 - 4.12.02 Mental health
 - 4.12.03 Other

- 4.13 Youth profile
- 4.14 Data systems
- 4.15 Use of evidence-based programs
- 4.2 State components
 - 4.21 DJJ facilities
 - 4.21.01 Risk & needs assessment
 - 4.21.02 Facilities
 - 4.21.03 Youth profile
 - 4.21.04 Data systems
 - 4.21.05 Use of evidence-based programs
 - 4.22 DJJ Parole
 - 4.22.01 Caseload supervision
 - 4.22.02 Programs and services
 - 4.22.03 Facilities
 - 4.23 Department of Mental Health
 - 4.24 Youth sentenced as adults
- 5 Gap analysis
 - 5.1 The effects of SB 81
 - 5.11 On local jurisdictions
 - 5.11.01 Demographics, criminal history, geographical distribution
 - 5.11.02 Common prior interventions/sanctions before commitment to DJJ
 - 5.11.03 Estimated number of non-707(b) youth by county and region
 - 5.11.04 Gap analysis by county and region
 - 5.11.05 Overview of current juvenile justice development grants by county
 - 5.11.06 Summary of block grants by county
 - 5.12 On DJJ
 - 5.12.01 Quantitative analysis
 - 5.12.02 Qualitative analysis
 - 5.2 Other local components
 - 5.21 Staffing
 - 5.22 Facilities
 - 5.23 Risk & needs assessment
 - 5.24 Data systems
 - 5.25 Programs
 - 5.3 Other state components
 - 5.31 DJJ facilities
 - 5.32 DJJ parole
 - 5.33 Department of Mental Health
- 6 Making key strategies available to local jurisdictions
 - 6.1 Risk and needs assessment
 - 6.11 Strategies for large counties
 - 6.12 Strategies for medium counties
 - 6.13 Strategies for small counties

- 6.14 Strategies for regional networks
- 6.15 Cost analysis
- 6.2 Outcome measures and common data elements
 - 6.21 Strategies for large counties
 - 6.22 Strategies for medium counties
 - 6.23 Strategies for small counties
 - 6.24 Strategies for regional networks
 - 6.25 Cost analysis
- 6.3 Implementing evidence-based practices
 - 6.31 Strategies for large counties
 - 6.32 Strategies for medium counties
 - 6.33 Strategies for small counties
 - 6.34 Strategies for regional networks
 - 6.35 Cost analysis

JUVENILE JUSTICE OPERATIONAL MASTER PLAN

DRAFT WORK PLAN – March 20, 2008

NOTE: This draft work plan identifies the tasks that need to be completed in order to produce the report outlined in the accompanying document, the “Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan, Draft Report Outline.”

General Methodology

The proposed report will rely on previously completed work and existing data to the maximum extent possible.

Identification of goals, guiding principles, and best practices will be obtained through review of the national literature, experience of other states, input from commission members and focus groups, and communication with (and perhaps presentations by) selected national experts.

Information on current operations of county juvenile justice systems will be obtained by survey, telephone communication, and focus groups. Surveys will be custom made for each county by providing them with a list of what has previously been reported (at a variety of different times) about their assessment tools, placement options, programs, data systems, and needs. Counties will be asked to verify or correct this information and to add new information as appropriate.

Tentative recommendations will be developed in conjunction with commission members as draft material is presented. Proposed final recommendations will be taken from the list of tentative recommendations and those adopted by the Commission will be included in the final report.

Commission members—and others as appropriate—will have opportunities to comment on draft chapters and other materials as they are developed and on a final draft of the entire report.

Tasks

- 1 Identify and review prior studies and reports
 - 1.1 California juvenile justice system
 - 1.11 Identify and obtain copies of documents
 - 1.12 Review and extract/summarize relevant information
 - 1.2 Best practices
 - 1.21 Identify and obtain copies of documents/interview experts
 - 1.21.01 Juvenile justice continuum
 - 1.21.02 Exemplary state systems
 - 1.21.03 Risk and needs assessment for juveniles
 - 1.21.04 Outcome measures and other key data elements
 - 1.21.05 Evidence-based programs and practices
 - 1.22 Review and extract/summarize relevant information
- 2 Assist commission with review of best practices
 - 2.1 Exemplary state systems
 - 2.2 Goals and guiding principles
 - 2.3 Juvenile justice continuum
 - 2.4 Risk and needs assessment; security classification
 - 2.5 Outcome measures and common data elements

- 2.6 Evidence-based programs and practices
- 3 Components of a balanced juvenile justice continuum
 - 3.1 Goals and guiding principles
 - 3.11 Review models from other states
 - 3.12 Propose language for commission consideration & revise as necessary
 - 3.13 Review with, and obtain feedback from, focus groups
 - 3.14 Review focus group feedback with commission
 - 3.15 Draft final language
 - 3.2 Draft paper on use and importance of risk/needs assessment and security classification
 - 3.21 Identify range of costs to obtain and use validated assessment tools
 - 3.22 Propose language for commission consideration & revise as necessary
 - 3.3 Develop matrix of interventions and sanctions (local and State)
 - 3.31 Draft paper on range of appropriate target populations for each element on continuum
 - 3.32 Draft paper on range of costs and resource needs for each element on continuum
 - 3.33 Review draft with commission and revise as necessary
 - 3.34 Review with, and obtain feedback from, focus groups for applicability to:
 - 3.34.01 Large counties
 - 3.34.02 Medium counties
 - 3.34.03 Small counties
 - 3.34.04 Regional networks
 - 3.35 Review focus group feedback with commission
 - 3.36 Draft section on continuum components based on county size
 - 3.4 Propose list of data elements
 - 3.41 Review data elements in existing data systems
 - 3.42 Compare existing systems with elements identified in 1.21.04 above
 - 3.43 Draft list of data elements; review with commission and revise as necessary
 - 3.44 Review with, and obtain feedback from focus groups
 - 3.45 Review focus group feedback with commission
 - 3.46 Finalize list of data elements
 - 3.5 Draft paper on evidence-based programs
 - 3.51 Review of the national literature (accomplished in 1.21.05 above)
 - 3.52 Strategies for implementing evidence-based programs
 - 3.52.01 Evaluating existing promising programs
 - 3.52.02 Use of model programs
 - 3.52.03 Use of best practice guidelines derived from meta-analysis
 - 3.53 Costs and benefits
 - 3.54 Review with commission and revise as necessary
 - 3.6 Components outside the justice system
 - 3.61 Prevention
 - 3.62 Early intervention
 - 3.63 Mental health services
 - 3.63.01 County
 - 3.63.02 State
- 4 Overview of the juvenile justice system in California
 - 4.1 Obtain and analyze California data

- 4.11 Create flowchart
 - 4.12 Create other graphics
 - 4.2 Compare major system characteristics in California with other states
 - 4.21 Identify comparison states and obtain system descriptions
 - 4.22 Summarize findings
 - 4.3 Identify governing law
 - 4.31 Create appendix
 - 4.32 Write summary
 - 4.4 Write draft chapter
 - 4.5 Review with commission and revise as necessary
- 5 Detailed description of the current juvenile justice continuum in California
 - 5.1 Update findings of the Hennigan/USC Juvenile Justice Data Project
 - 5.11 Create integrated database on county juvenile justice components from available sources
 - 5.11.01 County risk and needs assessment
 - 5.11.02 Local placement options
 - 5.11.03 Juvenile justice data systems
 - 5.11.04 Use of evidence-based programs
 - 5.12 Prepare customized survey instruments for each county
 - 5.13 Administer survey
 - 5.13.01 Survey support (answer questions, provide clarifications, etc.)
 - 5.13.02 Follow-up for missing information and clarification of submitted data
 - 5.14 Document findings
 - 5.14.01 Update database
 - 5.14.02 Categorize and summarize findings
 - 5.14.03 Create graphs and charts
 - 5.14.04 Write draft narrative
 - 5.2 Profile juvenile justice population
 - 5.21 County juvenile offender profile
 - 5.21.01 Obtain and analyze data by county and region
 - 5.21.02 Create charts and graphs
 - 5.21.03 Write draft narrative
 - 5.22 DJJ juvenile offender profile
 - 5.22.01 Obtain and analyze data for facilities and parole
 - 5.22.02 Create charts and graphs
 - 5.22.03 Write draft narrative
 - 5.3 Describe county mental health services for juvenile offenders
 - 5.31 Identify information sources and interview key informants
 - 5.32 Document findings in draft narrative
 - 5.4 DJJ facilities
 - 5.41 Risk & needs assessment
 - 5.41.01 Obtain copies of current and proposed assessment tools
 - 5.41.02 Interview key informants
 - 5.41.03 Document findings in draft narrative
 - 5.42 Facilities
 - 5.42.01 Determine current and planned physical and staffed capacity of each institution

- 5.42.02 Document findings in draft narrative
 - 5.43 Data systems
 - 5.43.01 Identify information sources and interview key informants
 - 5.43.02 Document findings in draft narrative
 - 5.44 Use of evidence-based programs
 - 5.44.01 Obtain list of current and proposed programs
 - 5.44.02 Interview key informants
 - 5.44.03 Document findings in draft narrative
 - 5.5 DJJ Parole
 - 5.51 Identify and describe caseload supervision options and strategies
 - 5.52 Identify and describe programs and services
 - 5.53 Identify and describe facilities
 - 5.6 Department of Mental Health
 - 5.61 Southern Youth Correctional Reception Center and Clinic intermediate care facility
 - 5.62 State hospitals
 - 5.63 Other programs and services for juvenile offenders
 - 5.7 Youth sentenced as adults
 - 5.71 Identify and summarize governing law
 - 5.72 Obtain and analyze commitment data by county
 - 5.73 Obtain and analyze youth profile data
 - 5.74 Document findings
 - 5.8 Write draft chapter
 - 5.9 Review draft with commission and others as appropriate; revise as necessary
- 6 Gap analysis
- 6.1 Obtain county input on local needs and priorities (including SB 81 needs)
 - 6.11 Create integrated database of previously identified gaps from available sources
 - 6.12 Include with survey discussed in 5.1 above
 - 6.13 Document findings
 - 6.2 Summarize Youthful Offender Block Grant Plans by county
 - 6.3 Compare current county resources and self-identified needs to continuum identified in 3.3 above
 - 6.31 Identify local needs and priorities validated through this process
 - 6.32 Identify additional needs not identified by counties
 - 6.3 Obtain and analyze data/information relating to effects SB 81
 - 6.31 On counties
 - 6.31.01 Estimate near-and long-term impact
 - 6.31.02 Analyze demographics, criminal history and geographical distribution
 - Survey sample of non-707(b) youth re: common prior interventions/sanctions
 - 6.32 On DJJ
 - 6.32.01 Quantitative analysis
 - 6.32.02 Qualitative analysis
 - 6.4 Write draft chapter
 - 6.5 Review draft with commission and others as appropriate; revise as necessary
- 7 Tools and strategies
- 7.1 Draft paper on strategies for obtaining or maintaining validated assessment tools
 - 7.11 Options for obtaining assessment tools

- 7.12 Options for validating new or existing tools
- 7.2 Draft paper on common data elements
 - 7.21 List of data elements derived from 3.4 above
 - 7.22 Strategies for recording and reporting data
 - 7.23 Options for data repository and use of data
- 7.3 Draft paper on criteria and strategies for promoting a continuum of evidence-based practices
 - 7.31 Criteria for evidence-based practices derived from 3.5 above
 - 7.32 Strategies to promote use of evidence-based practices
- 7.4 Cost analysis (completed in task 3 above)
- 7.5 Review draft with commission and others as appropriate; revise as necessary
- 8 Recommendations
 - 8.1 Maintain list of possible recommendations based on commission discussion of draft documents
 - 8.2 Prepare draft list of recommendations after tasks 1 through 7 are complete
 - 8.3 Review list of recommendations with commission and revise as necessary
- 9 Write final report
 - 9.1 Integrate drafts identified above into single document
 - 9.2 Review with commission members and other parties as appropriate
 - 9.3 Make final revisions and publish report
- 10 Meetings and project management
 - 10.1 Prepare for and attend meetings
 - 10.11 Commission
 - 10.12 Focus groups
 - 10.13 Others as required
 - 10.2 Project management
 - 10.21 Team management
 - 10.22 Management of subconsultants and outside experts
 - 10.23 Client correspondence and contact
 - 10.24 Administrative matters (contracts, accounting, etc.)

APPENDIX C: POWERPOINT SLIDES ON OTHER STATE SYSTEMS

Examples of Other State Systems

Christopher Murray & Associates
March 27, 2008

What was it intended to do?

- Established in 1993, the intent was to:
 - Reduce the number of felony and misdemeanor level delinquents
 - Reduce the severity of the crimes committed
 - Improve victim reparation
 - Increase community safety
 - Increase youth competency through community-based rehabilitative programming

RECLAIM Ohio



RECLAIM

Reasoned and
Equitable
Community and
Local
Alternatives to the
Incarceration of
Minors

Program goals

- The program goals are twofold:
 - to empower local judges with more sentencing options and disposition alternatives for the juvenile offender and
 - to improve DYS' ability to treat and rehabilitate youthful offenders

What is it?

RECLAIM Ohio is a positive incentive plan that encourages local juvenile courts to develop or contract for a range of community-based sanctions and treatment options.

How does it work?

- Each county receives a monthly allocation from Department of Youth Services based on the number of youth adjudicated for felonies in the previous four years.
- Each month, a county's allocation is charged 75 percent of the daily costs for youth housed in secure DYS institutions and 50 percent of the daily costs for youth placed in DYS community corrections facilities.

How does it work - continued

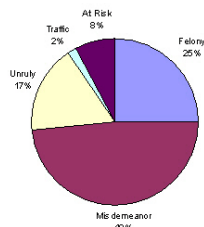
- Counties are not charged for youth committed to DYS for enumerated violent crimes and some firearms offenses.
- Unused funds are rebated to the counties to develop or purchase programming to meet the needs of the youth in their communities.
- Funds may be used for any juvenile justice purpose except construction, renovation, or supplanting of local funds.

RECLAIM Programs in 2006

Restitution/Community Services	Probation	Drug Testing
Monitoring/Surveillance	Diversion	Clinical Assessment
Out of Home Placement	Secure Detention Services	Truancy Programs
Intensive Probation	Educational Services	Substance Abuse
Home Based Family Preservation	Service Enhancement	Prevention
Mental Health/Counseling	Wrap Around Services	Day Treatment
Substance Abuse Awareness	Youth Intervention Groups	Conflict Mediation
Violence Reduction Program	Sex Offender Programs	Independent Living
Intervention Alternatives/Unruly Youth	Law Enforcement Service	Employment
Physical Stress Challenge	Traffic Offender Program	Life Skills Training
Aftercare/Parole Enhancement	Family Reunification	Advocacy
Vocational Training	Parental Guidance/Support	Recreation
Shoplifter Programs	Mentors	

Who is served?

In 2006, more than 50,000 youth participated in local RECLAIM programs.

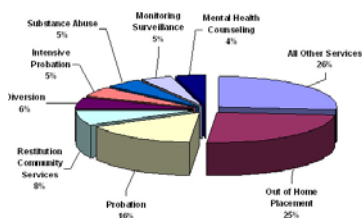


Note: only felony offenders are eligible for commitment to a state institution

What have been the outcomes?

- Over the last 10 years, the number of youth adjudicated for felonies in Ohio has steadily gone down.
- At the same time, the percentage of juvenile felons committed to the state has remained about the same.

Where does the money go?



Outcomes - continued

- A 2005 study conducted by the University of Cincinnati, found that
 - RECLAIM funded programs predominantly served youth adjudicated for lesser offenses and 75% of the youth in RECLAIM programs were low to moderate risk for reoffense
 - In terms of recidivism, lower risk youth performed worse when placed in residential programs when compared to low risk youth in non-residential programs

Outcomes - continued

- For high risk youth, none of the placement types substantially outperformed the others in terms of recidivism.
- Very high risk youth performed better when placed in a community corrections facility or DYS institution.

CJAA - what is it?

- Passed in 1997, the Community Juvenile Accountability Act provides state funding for local juvenile courts to implement approved research-based intervention programs proven to reduce juvenile recidivism.
- Its primary goal is to cost effectively reduce juvenile crime in Washington State.

Outcomes - continued

- In general,
 - programs with more services and structure were more effective with higher risk youth, and
 - less intensive programs, and programs of shorter duration, were more effective with lower risk youth.

What is it - continued

- The Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP), in collaboration with the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators and the state's Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration:
 1. Created a common risk/needs assessment tool now used by all juvenile courts
 2. Selected four research-based programs for local implementation using state dollars.

Washington



Community
Juvenile
Accountability
Act

Programs implemented through CJAA

- Functional Family Therapy
- Aggression Replacement Training
- Coordination of Services
- Multi-systemic Therapy

Evaluation Phase

- Using a standard evaluation tool, over 4,500 moderate to high risk youth were randomly assigned to either a treatment group or control group during a 21 month period ending in September 2000.
- The WSIPP then evaluated 18-month felony recidivism for treatment and control groups for each program.

CJAA - Today

- All juvenile courts in Washington State have implemented one or more CJAA program.
- The state Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration provides on-going quality assurance for all CJAA funded programs.
- The state continues to fund local CJAA programs at an average cost of approximately \$1,200 per youth (2005 dollars).

Evaluation Findings

- Quality assurance (fidelity to model) is critical
 - Competently delivered programs achieve results similar to those noted in the small-scale research projects discussed in the national literature
 - Programs not delivered in a competent way tended to increase felony recidivism.

CJAA Today - continued

- Continuing its legislative mandate, the WSIPP has identified two additional cost-beneficial programs that may be funded through CJAA grants:
 - Family Integrated Transitions (FIT)
 - Restorative Justice / Victim Offender Mediation

Findings - continued

- Based on Washington State criminal justice costs, for every program dollar spent:
 - Competently delivered FFT provides \$4.29 in taxpayer benefits and \$6.42 in victim benefits.
 - Competently delivered ART provides \$4.68 in taxpayer benefits and \$7.00 in victim benefits.
 - Coordination of services provides \$3.65 in taxpayer benefits and \$5.08 in victim benefits.

CJAA Today - continued

- A similar initiative, "Reinvesting in Youth," received state funding for locally implemented proven programs in 2006.

Oregon



J uvenile C rime P revention P rogram

How does it work?

- Based on a public health model, grants are used for delinquent or pre-delinquent youth who have two or more of the following risk factors:
 - Antisocial behavior
 - Poor family functioning or poor family support
 - Failure in school
 - Substance abuse problems
 - Negative peer associations

What is it?

- Juvenile Crime Prevention Program grants provides state funds to counties for programs aimed at preventing high-risk youth from committing or repeating crimes.
- Each county receives funds based on its youth population age 18 or younger. (Minimum grants go to small counties.)

How does it work - continued

- Multi-disciplinary teams in each county developed plans for reducing juvenile crime within the parameters set by a state Juvenile Crime Prevention Advisory Committee.

Purpose

- The JCP purpose is to prevent initial and continued criminal behavior by:
 - Using a consistent, research-based assessment instrument to identify youth with risk factors in multiple domains as early as possible
 - Targeting high-risk pre-delinquent and delinquent youth
 - Reducing dynamic risk factors and increasing protective factors related to juvenile crime
 - Utilizing proven strategies and best practices

How does it work - continued

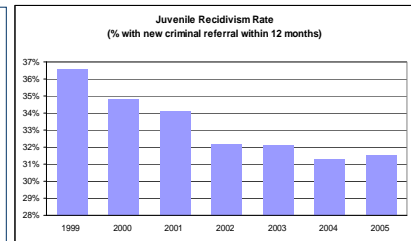
- Plans were required to set measurable goals and outcomes for:
 - Prevention programs designed to reduce risk factors and increase protective factors
 - Basic services designed to enhance community safety and hold youth accountable
 - Diversion services designed to reduce the number of youth at risk of commitment to a state youth correctional facility.

How does it work - continued

- High-level outcomes come from *Oregon Benchmarks*:
 - reducing juvenile arrests
 - reducing recidivism
 - maintaining county caps on discretionary use of state beds

Outcomes - continued

High-level outcome measures have shown generally positive trends since implementation of the JCP in 1999.



How it works - continued

- At the county level, intermediate outcomes include:
 - targets for reducing risk and increasing protective factors;
 - targets for reducing the rate and/or severity of juvenile crimes
 - other locally tracked outcomes.

JCP Today

- Oregon continues to fund Juvenile Crime Prevention programs, but at reduced levels due to fiscal constraints.

What have been the outcomes?

- A 2003 evaluation by the University of Oregon, Institute on Violence and Destructive Behavior found that JCP:
 - provides essential services to at-risk youth & families
 - decreases problem behavior and reduces risks for juvenile crime
 - increases youth assets that protect against delinquency
 - reduces juvenile crime and increases safety

THE END

APPENDIX D: COUNTY BY COUNTY SUMMARY OF YOBG PLANS

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>ALAMEDA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Add deputy probation officer (DPO) and professional psychology services</u> to the transitions program at the Juvenile Justice Center and/or Camp Sweeney. Transitions includes a battery of specialized assessments, case planning and group as well as individual counseling and interventions targeted at successful reentry. ▪ <u>Add DPO and enhanced community based services</u> for the Youthful Offender Block Grant (YOPB) reporting program, an intensive, individualized, multi-service reentry and community supervision program for YOBG offenders. ▪ <u>Augment community service providers' input</u> to the reentry community roundtable process, a multi-disciplinary, multi-agency case conferencing effort to develop and review youths' transition and reentry plans. ▪ Provide additional specialized <u>training</u> for probation staff in motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral interventions and case plan implementation for offenders with multiple risk factors. ▪ Identify and contract to place YOBG offenders in such <u>programs and placements</u> as specialized camps, emancipation programs, and faith-based programs among others. 	<i>\$730,128</i>
<i>ALPINE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and potentially implement an <u>assessment tool</u>. ▪ Contract for <u>secure, semi-secure, and residential placements</u>. ▪ Identify and send offenders to needed <u>drug and alcohol intensive outpatient and/or in-patient programs and services and to parenting classes</u> if appropriate. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>AMADOR</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Lease" a <u>case management system</u> that includes a <u>risk/needs assessment tool</u>. ▪ Provide <u>drug/alcohol, mental health / public health and/or anger management counseling</u> through the county Behavioral Health Services Department. ▪ Purchase <u>laptop computers</u> for juvenile unit staff and on-call staff that provide in-custody services. 	<i>\$58,500</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>BUTTE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Contract for beds and programming</u> at Fouts Springs Youth Facility in Colusa County, Bar O Boys Ranch in Del Norte County, and for hard-to-place emotionally disturbed 602 wards, the Northern California Regional Facility (NCRF) New Horizons Program in Humboldt County. ▪ Pay for <u>mental health services</u> including non-Medi Cal or nonrecoverable services such as day treatment, and mental health “patch” payments for rate classification level 13-14 placements and/or psychiatric hospitals. 	<i>\$119,232</i>
<i>CALAVERAS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access Risk and Resiliency Check Up <u>assessment tool</u> on line through Assessments.com to facilitate case plan development. ▪ Create and provide <u>evidence based programming and treatment</u> including mental health, drug, violence reduction, life skills and job readiness programs. ▪ <u>Train staff</u> in group facilitation and supervision of high risk offenders. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>COLUSA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct a <u>facility needs assessment</u> to compete for construction funds to build a juvenile detention/rehabilitation facility. ▪ Implement a <u>risk needs assessment tool</u>. ▪ Implement <u>Girls Circle program</u> for female wards and at risk female minors. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>CONTRA COSTA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Add staff</u> (3 probation counselors and 3 deputy parole officers (DPO), a mental health specialist and an alcohol and drug counselor for newly developed intensive <u>Youthful Offender Treatment program</u> at juvenile hall complex and aftercare. 	<i>\$443,277</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>DEL NORTE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide <u>Aggression Replacement Training (ART)</u>. ▪ <u>Provide Matrix Model Intensive Outpatient Alcohol and Drug Treatment</u> per matrix model for teens and young adults. ▪ <u>Contract for beds and programming</u> at Humboldt County's New Horizon in-custody treatment program. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>EL DORADO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory <u>assessment tool</u> from Assessments.com. ▪ Enhance <u>intensive supervision</u> including parole officers' (PO) use of computer tracking . ▪ Expand <u>contract for beds and services</u> at Fouts Springs Youth Facility . 	<i>\$94,387</i>
<i>FRESNO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the New Horizons program, a local, <u>long-term commitment</u>, therapeutic community cognitive learning model treatment <u>program and aftercare</u>. 	<i>\$689,807</i>
<i>GLENN</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and operate the <u>Youthful Offender Intensive Supervision Program (YOISP)</u> in a 'specialty court' model, with quarterly court review of each minor's progress in his or her case plan. ▪ Provide a <u>PO</u>, linkage to <u>mental health and substance abuse service providers</u>, a <u>vehicle and safety equipment</u> for the YOISP. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>HUMBOLDT</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustain and enhance the operation of the New Horizons program, a <u>local secure mental health treatment program and its reentry component</u> 	<i>\$58,851</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>IMPERIAL</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement <u>risk/needs assessments</u> from Assessments.com to enable case planning. ▪ Add behavioral health <u>substance abuse and mental health counselors</u> to provide services at the juvenile hall. ▪ Enhance The Bridges program to provide <u>comprehensive reentry planning</u> beginning at disposition and continuing thru return to the community. 	<i>\$74,364</i>
<i>INYO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement <u>risk and need assessments</u> to enable case planning. ▪ Enhance <u>substance abuse and mental health counseling</u> as well as Boys' Town model <u>programming</u> at the juvenile center. ▪ <u>Train staff</u> in the assessment tools and the provision of enhanced programming. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>KERN</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the Bridges Day Reporting Center/Court Day School with intensive supervision and services; <u>provide probation and mental health staff</u> (3 DPOs, 2 juvenile corrections officers, 1 office services technician, 1 mental health therapist, and 1 recovery specialist); <u>contract</u> with public agencies and community based organizations to provide necessary <u>programs and services</u>, including anger management, drug, and alcohol, etc. ▪ Enhance <u>mental health staffing</u> (add 1 mental health therapist and 1 recovery specialist) at Pathways Academy, a 30-bed intensive custody and aftercare program for female wards, to enable providing aggression replacement training (ART). ▪ Enhance <u>risk/needs assessment</u> capacity by adding 1 information systems specialist <u>staff</u> person and software for risk/needs assessments. ▪ <u>Contract</u> with local group homes and sober living environments for temporary <u>residential placement</u> of wards being returned from DJJ, not to exceed 90 days. ▪ Fund <u>administrative coordinator position</u> for oversight of YOBG programs through outcome tracking, data analysis, technical assistance, and administrative guidance. 	<i>\$849,966</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>KINGS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the IMPACT Program, a highly structured 180-day education-focused <u>commitment program</u> followed by a 30-day <u>reentry</u> component with continued education and life skills emphasis under DPO supervision. 	<i>\$96,499</i>
<i>LAKE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the YOISB providing rehabilitative <u>services and supervision</u>, including pre-release meetings to establish multi-agency case plans for and with each offender and his or her family; YOBG funds will pay for "<u>most of one full-time deputy probation officer</u>". Seek to identify and implement a regionally appropriate and acceptable risk/needs <u>assessment tool</u>. <u>Contract for beds and programming</u> with Bar O Boys Ranch in Del Norte County (this will be funded in years 2 and 3 with YOBG dollars). 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>LASSEN</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement <u>youthful offender diversion services</u> to provide services to high-risk probationers on an intensive supervision caseload and/or in juvenile hall; YOBG funds will <u>supplement the salaries</u> of the DPO and/or juvenile hall counselor working with these offenders. Implement a <u>risk/needs assessment tool</u> through Assessments.com. Upgrade current <u>case management system</u>, contracted through ISD Corp., for tracking, statistical data and monitoring compliance of probationers. 	<i>\$58,500</i>

COUNTY	BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE	STATE FUND AMOUNT
LOS ANGELES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add <u>staff</u> (2 DPOs, 1 psychiatric social worker and a typist clerk), <u>assessment materials and services for training</u> staff to enhance assessments of criminogenic, health, mental health, and educational needs of youth in residential treatment (camp) and field services (reentry). ▪ <u>Create and staff</u> (2 DPOs) a <u>reentry assessment unit</u> to serve as a single point of entry using an integrated case management process to link youth with appropriate services and supervision based on screening and assessment. ▪ Develop <u>enhanced services program</u> at an existing camp to provide placement and appropriate probation, health, mental health and education services for YOBG youth; will add 60 <u>probation staff</u> (DPOs, group supervisors and typist clerks), 8 <u>health and mental health staff</u> (psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric social workers, recreational therapist and substance abuse treatment counselor), <u>contract</u> with CBOs to provide <u>substance abuse treatment</u> for youth in camp and contract for professional skills <u>training</u>. ▪ Enhance <u>intensive supervision</u> of high-risk offenders by special enforcement operation (SEO) DPOs with caseloads of no more than 15 offenders by <u>adding staff</u> (a DPO supervisor , and 2 DPOs to provide supervision of identified youth and a typist clerk) . ▪ <u>Add 2 DPOs</u> to provide case management services consistent with the Intensive Aftercare program to facilitate supervision and <u>linkage with community service providers</u> for an array of services including health, housing, transportation, education and employment among others; . ▪ <u>Train staff</u> in Aggression Replacement Training (ART), Pathways to Self Discovery and Change (substance abuse treatment curriculum) and Motivational Interviewing, as well as evidence-based practices and core correctional practices. ▪ <u>Add</u> evaluation and administrative <u>staff</u> (a probation director to act as project manager, 1 DPO program evaluator and 2 DPOs to provide service coordination between camp and community reentry). ▪ Explore <u>contracting</u> with community providers for <u>transitional housing</u> and <u>supportive services</u> for 18-25 year-old offenders reentering the community. 	\$5,460,396

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>MADERA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase and implement a validated <u>risk/needs assessment tool</u> through Assessments.com to update and enhance assessment capacity. ▪ <u>Hire</u> a full time <u>DPO</u> to intensively supervise and prepare for reentry custodial and noncustodial youthful offenders, including developing reentry plans, referring to services and, as necessary, transporting to community services. ▪ <u>Contract</u> with New Hope Madera, a non-profit community based organization (CBO), to provide <u>job preparedness, life skills, mentoring, job placement, and counseling services</u> in preparation for and during reentry. ▪ <u>Contract for training</u> of 10 probation staff in the New Choice Theory cognitive restructuring curriculum so that these personnel will be able to train POs working directly with youth. 	<i>\$101,441</i>
<i>MARIN</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Augment staffing</u> (extra hire DPOs and a portion of a probation analyst position) to allow reductions in caseload size that enable and support evidence-based practices in place, including the automated Youth Level of Service Case Management Inventory assessment tool; ART and the Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Functional Family Therapy provided by the probation department's mental health unit through its Programs of Responsive Treatment and Linkages (PORTAL). ▪ Continue to <u>train</u> staff in Motivational Interviewing. 	<i>\$103,118</i>
<i>MARIPOSA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a <u>PO</u> to staff an <u>intensive supervision</u> caseload of youth who have committed a serious felony or have exhausted other means of intervention. ▪ Assist in providing <u>long-term electronic monitoring</u> as necessary for high-risk offenders. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>MENDOCINO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Identify and train</u> seasoned <u>DPOs and corrections counselors</u> to create a senior classification of staff able to deal effectively with and provide intensive supervision to high-risk juvenile offenders, many of whom have serious mental health and/or substance abuse issues. 	<i>\$58,500</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>MERCED</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Contract</u> with Behavioral Interventions, Inc. (BI) to <u>establish a comprehensive, multi-service day reporting center</u>, consistent with the evidence-based, widely researched model BI is using in other states and with CDCR adults in California, for high-risk offenders in lieu of and/or transitioning from the county's Bear Creek Academy Youth Treatment Program. 	<i>\$236,877</i>
<i>MODOC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase the <u>MAYSI-2 software, handbook and training</u> for all POs and mental health counselors so this mental health assessment tool can augment service delivery in and through the Modoc County Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Court. ▪ <u>Hire a psychologist</u> to do complete psychological evaluations of youth for whom the MAYSI-2 indicates additional evaluation is necessary. ▪ <u>Contract for bed and programming</u> at Crystal Creek Juvenile Camp for one 90-day placement, and program for one youth annually. ▪ <u>Augment services</u>, such as 24-hour monitoring, needed medications and/or medical care to Modoc County youth placed in either Lassen or Trinity County's juvenile hall (with whom Modoc contracts for juvenile detention). ▪ Upgrade the probation department's current information technology capacity by <u>purchasing new computers and a software upgrade</u> that will allow the probation department to collect, access, and aggregate data used for measuring progress on selected outcomes, goals, and objectives. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>MONO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and implement a <u>risk/needs assessment tool</u> to use as the basis for individual treatment plans and to link with the soon to be developed case management system. ▪ Continue to <u>contract</u> with the Inyo County juvenile hall to <u>detain and provide rehabilitative services</u> to Modoc County offenders; support the newly introduced Pathways to Change mental health and substance abuse program at that facility. ▪ <u>Partially fund a DPO</u> who will be assigned to minors identified as needing intensive supervision and link to specific services. 	<i>\$58,500</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
MONTEREY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Pay a portion of the salaries</u> of 6 new juvenile institution officers needed to staff a reopened dormitory unit at juvenile hall to enable moving offenders, and thereby creating secure space for those who were formerly committed to DJJ . ▪ <u>Pay a portion of the salaries</u> of 2 juvenile institution officers and 1 psychiatric social workers to enhance capacity at the existing youth center camp for non-707 (b) offenders. ▪ <u>Pay a portion of the salaries</u> for a psychiatric social worker and 2 half-time probation aides to provide counseling services at, and transportation to and from, the existing day reporting center Silver Star Youth Program for YOBG youth. ▪ Add an <u>evening reporting center</u> component for wards who technically violate their probation by using YOBG funds to pay for a <u>portion of a staff person's salary</u>. ▪ <u>Pay a portion of the salary</u> of a DPO to provide intensive supervision and links to services for the transitional community supervision caseload of high-risk youth. 	<i>\$185,697</i>
NAPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Provide a staff position</u> (senior probation officer) for 6 months for the Intensive Supervision Services Program, a small intensive supervision caseload of 12–15 high risk youth. ▪ <u>Provide a staff position</u> (probation assistant) for 6 months to start a day/evening/ weekend reporting center which will serve as a community-based alternative to detention. 	<i>\$92,250</i>
NEVADA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Join with other northern California counties to purchase and implement the PACT <u>assessment tool</u> from Assessments.com. ▪ <u>Contract for beds and programming</u> at Humboldt County's New Horizon in-custody treatment program. ▪ <u>Contract</u> with Pacific Education Services to provide the facilitators curriculum material, workbooks and other materials, and delivery <u>for the Teaching Pro-Social Skills Program</u>. 	<i>\$58,500</i>

COUNTY	BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE	STATE FUND AMOUNT
ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Create the Serious Chronic Offender Program</u>, a secure rehabilitative program in juvenile hall that will include staffing, training, and program curriculum for a housing unit for wards returning to the county from DJJ and wards serving long-term commitments at the local level; regular case conferencing and cognitive behavioral interventions will include aggression replacement therapy and The Change Companies' Interactive Journaling curriculum; youth will also develop reentry plans and post-release strategies; staff will include a full time mental health <u>counselor-clinician</u> to provide individual and group therapy, and an academic counselor-clinician from OCDE will provide academic assessment and testing and academic goal development. ▪ <u>A reentry DPO</u> will supervise DJJ wards in custody and after release, and assist with enhanced reentry coordination with field DPOs; reentry services will include academic counseling, mental health and substance abuse treatment, dedicated <u>POs</u> assigned to the program, as well as <u>services from the Positively Impacting Youth Project</u>, and an <u>outcome evaluation</u>. ▪ YOBG funds will be used to support a facilitator and Train-the-Trainer <u>training</u> for Aggression Replacement Therapy, Interactive Journaling, Bridges Out of Poverty, and Juvenile Offenders with Mental Disorders. ▪ In addition to purchasing a 15-passenger <u>van</u> for the reentry program, YOBG funds will be used for <u>security fencing</u> and related infrastructure to enclose recreation areas and increase housing and program space for youth serving sentences locally instead of in DJJ. 	\$1,539,093

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>PLACER</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contract for 1–2 <u>additional secure and semi-secure placements per year</u> with either El Dorado, Yuba, and/or Shasta County and possibly with the Northern California Regional Facility / New Horizon Program in Humboldt County for youth with mental health needs; fund a <u>portion of an additional placement officer</u> for this population. ▪ Intensive supervision, transition from incarceration or placement and a range of services will be provided to the former DJJ population, including mental health and substance abuse treatment, wraparound services, and vocational training; a dedicated <u>PO</u> will be funded to provide intensive supervision and linkage to services for this population. 	<i>\$147,000</i>
<i>PLUMAS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance <u>electronic monitoring</u> to include radio frequency program (RFP), global positioning system (GPS), and breathalyzer, as an alternative to detention in an out-of-county juvenile hall. ▪ <u>Implement a risk/needs assessment</u> to facilitate case plan development. ▪ Enhance in-county <u>substance abuse treatment</u> that includes individual and group counseling. ▪ Contract to place <u>youth in a secure treatment facility</u> to address serious mental health issues. 	<i>\$58,500</i>

COUNTY	BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE	STATE FUND AMOUNT
RIVERSIDE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Contract for substance abuse coaching, mental health assessments, mental health therapy, and group home placements.</u> ▪ Purchase hardware and software needed to perform <u>risk/needs assessments.</u> ▪ <u>Fund 38 positions</u> to provide custody, programming and aftercare for the Youthful Offender Program; <u>fund a supervising probation officer</u> to coordinate vocational programs and employment opportunities in the community. ▪ Utilize a <u>global positioning system (GPS)</u> monitoring system for intensive supervision of high-risk youth. ▪ <u>Train Youthful Offender Program staff</u> in defensive tactics, being a change agent, child abuse, neglect and attachment disorders, stages of change, tactical communication/listening, gender specific training, motivational interviewing, personality disorders, dealing with mentally ill clients, stress management, evidence based practices, suicide awareness, and infectious disease control. 	\$1,814,310
SACRAMENTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Fund 5 probation staff positions</u> (1 assistant probation division chief, 1 senior DPO, and 3 DPOs) for the newly developed <u>Comprehensive Recidivism Intervention and Supervision Program</u> (CRISP) and <u>assign a senior mental health counselor</u> to serve CRISP participants. ▪ <u>Contract for treatment services and support</u> for high-risk wards being supervised in the community to potentially include transitional living options, mental health assessment, referral and treatment for substance abuse and mental health issues, cognitive behavioral therapies and MST, educational and vocational services including job placement, and independent living skills programs . ▪ Provide <u>training</u> for CRISP staff in evidence-based practices, which may include case planning, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, educational/vocational services, job readiness and placement, parenting; provide flex funds for emergency services and transitional living needs. 	\$1,103,062

COUNTY	BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE	STATE FUND AMOUNT
SAN BENITO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create and implement the intensive, multi-faceted <u>aftercare and reentry (ACRE) program</u> to provide an array of reentry and aftercare services based on individual needs as determined through each youth's "Back-On-Track" assessment. ▪ As part of ACRE, place high-risk youth who require a <u>commitment</u> program at the Crystal Creek Regional Boys Camp for at least 90 days and no more than 1 year. ▪ Contract for substance abuse treatment services, day treatment with educational, vocational, mental health and substance abuse counseling services, Health Realization and Life Skills Training, Youth on Fire reentry programming, Aggression Replacement Treatment, Independent Living Skills and parenting education. 	\$58,500
SAN BERNARDINO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the Northpoint Youth COMPAS <u>risk/needs assessments</u> tool to develop specific treatment plans. ▪ Initially implement the <u>Gateway Plus Alternative Placement Options</u> program at the West Valley Detention and Assessment Center in a self-contained, 22-bed high security unit; provide educational, recreational, psychiatric services, individual psychological interventions, substance abuse, anger management, gang intervention, cognitive restructuring and behavioral therapeutic intervention services. ▪ Contract for <u>transition, reentry and aftercare services</u>, and provide access to county operated multi-service day treatment centers providing among other things, GED/high school proficiency support; placement testing; computer skills training; college prep and enrollment, and other vocational training programs services. ▪ Provide <u>intensive supervision</u> and linkage to services for aftercare as well as <u>house arrest</u> and <u>electronic monitoring</u> as necessary, as well as Matrix Substance Abuse Program, Aggression Replacement Treatment, Thinking for Change and other evidence-based programs. ▪ Facility and field staff will be provided <u>training</u> on working with this new population and successfully implementing the new modalities. 	\$1,648,906

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>SAN DIEGO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use up to three units of the East Juvenile Detention Facility (EMJDF) to conduct <u>assessments</u> and implement the <u>Youthful Offender Unit</u> (YOU) for male wards and utilize the Kearny Mesa Juvenile Detention Facility (KMJDF) for females. ▪ Hire 2 <u>new teams</u> to staff the YOU at juvenile hall for the remainder of FY 2007-08, and new staff for the supervision phase, including a supervising PO, a senior PO, a deputy PO, a probation aide and an alcohol and drug specialist; also support 20 existing staff people. ▪ Services in support of the <u>reentry</u> component include anger management, life skills and violence prevention, transitional housing and employment services; contracts with local community-based organizations will provide alcohol and drug treatment, gang awareness, vocational and educational programs, and mental health services. ▪ Supervision will include <u>home supervision and electronic surveillance</u>. 	<i>\$1,434,647</i>
<i>SAN FRANCISCO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase <u>programming</u> for youth committed to Log Cabin Ranch (LCR) and non-707(b) parolees focused on intensive case management, transitional housing and ancillary support, as well as group and individual therapies demonstrated to be successful for justice system youth. ▪ <u>Services</u> include multi-systemic therapy, trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy and multidimensional therapy, substance abuse services, mentoring, and mental health placement. ▪ <u>Reentry/aftercare assistance</u> may include linkage to Job Corps, substance abuse programming, academic programs, transitional housing support, vocational support, mentoring, mental health specialists, day reporting and structured recreational outlets. ▪ Specialized <u>training</u> for juvenile probation department counselors and POs. 	<i>\$287,150</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>SAN JOAQUIN</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the <u>Youthful Offender Vocational Education Program</u> as a collaboration among probation and the county Office of Education, and other social service agencies to serve 20 youth at a time . ▪ <u>Enhance Juvenile Camp Program</u> to extend it from a 180-day in-custody program to the option of a 360-day commitment program, focused on obtaining a GED, learning vocational skills, life skills, transitional housing, job placement services, and mental health services. ▪ Funds will also be used for <u>staff</u> (4 POs and 1 office assistant) to provide <u>intensive supervision</u> services and individualized case plans, to support the risk/needs assessment process, to <u>purchase safety equipment</u> including firearms, body armor, handcuffs and a vehicle, and to provide <u>stipends</u> for program participants. ▪ <u>Training</u> will be provided for probation staff on evidence based programs. ▪ <u>Contracts</u> will be executed with community based organizations to provide <u>evidence-based services</u> as needed. 	<i>\$602,322</i>
<i>SAN LUIS OBISPO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase and administer short form version level of service I-revised/case management inventory (LSI-R/CMI) <u>risk/needs assessment tool</u> and <u>train staff</u> (75 officers, supervisors, and managers) on how to utilize the tool. ▪ Provide <u>electronic monitoring and the use of GPS systems</u> to keep minors safely in their homes, schools, and community. 	<i>\$100,274</i>
<i>SAN MATEO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awaiting clarification on the Juvenile Justice Development Plan (not available as of 3/18/08). 	<i>\$363,742</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>SANTA BARBARA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Contract for treatment services and support to detainees in the YOBG Secure Detention Program</u> at the Santa Maria juvenile hall to provide enhanced levels of supervision and programming, including education, mental health counseling, substance abuse services, and weekly case conferencing. ▪ <u>Contract for treatment services and support</u> for high-risk wards being supervised in the community, to potentially include in-home therapeutic behavior specialist, education support/tutoring, vocational training and apprentice programs, drug and alcohol programs, mental health treatment and counseling, gang lifestyle alternatives and/or recreational activities. ▪ <u>Fund 1 senior DPO, partially fund juvenile institution officers</u> in the role of aftercare officers in all 3 areas of the county to provide enhanced reentry aftercare services to high-risk youth, and <u>partially fund support staff</u> to assist with data collection and other nonpeace officer duties. ▪ Send selected staff to <u>Training for Trainers</u> for field training officers and training to enhance programming at juvenile hall, including <u>Girls Circle training</u>. 	<i>\$259,089</i>
<i>SANTA CLARA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Create 3 new caseloads</u> to comprise the Youthful Offender Reintegration and Supervision Services Program for high-risk youth; one, with an <u>added DPO position</u> will provide non-707(b) youth being released from facilities or failing parole intensive supervision with Intensive Outpatient Mental Health Services, Brief Strategic Family Therapy and Aggression Replacement Training, vocational and educational programs and job placement if appropriate; the 2 other supervision caseloads, and <u>2 additional DPOs</u>, will address non-707(b) youth who can no longer be sent to DJJ, with similar services and intensive supervision. ▪ <u>Add 2 senior group counselors</u> to monitor high-risk youth who may be placed on electronic monitoring, and <u>purchase additional electronic monitoring units</u>. ▪ Issue an RFP for <u>vocational /educational training and services</u> for older age, high-risk youth. 	<i>\$790,663</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>SANTA CRUZ</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Augment <u>contracts for out-of-home placements</u> in either out-of-county ranches/ camps or an out-of-state program and fund <u>travel and transportation</u> costs for youth to and from placements and for exploration of other placement programs. ▪ Fund <u>electronic monitoring equipment and supplies</u> as well as a <u>contract enhancement</u> to community counseling services to provide more intensive services to a high-risk population. ▪ Combine with other funding to <u>pay for a new position</u>, a supervising DPO, who will serve as a reentry services specialist. ▪ Purchase <u>laptop computer, related software, cell phone, mileage costs, office furniture for new position and flexible funds for youth</u> in reentry for such services as housing assistance, substance abuse treatment, fees for training programs, and purchasing tools for employment. 	<i>\$94,752</i>
<i>SHASTA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop <u>youthful offender treatment services</u> program to provide high levels of supervision and treatment services to DJJ returnees and wards to facilitate their success in school, at home and in the community. ▪ Purchase <u>risk/needs assessment tool</u>, Positive Achievement Change Tool (PACT), from Assessments.com. ▪ <u>Add full-time mental health clinician</u> to provide individual and group therapy for identified minors. ▪ <u>Train staff</u> in CORE, PACT assessment tools, cognitive behavior, motivational interviewing, evidence-based practices, and systems collaboration. 	<i>\$90,595</i>

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>SIERRA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure the use of comprehensive validated risk/needs <u>assessment tools</u> through Assessments.com, as well as licenses, installation and configuration, use of a server and appropriate initial and follow-up <u>training</u>, including travel, for probation officers in the instrument, purchase a <u>computer</u> to access Assessments.com. Add part of a <u>DPO</u> to administer, and part of chief probation officer (CPO) salary to coordinate and oversee assessments, and <u>part of a DPO</u> to staff the Sierra County Youth Community Probation program, providing intensive case management, supervision and linkage to counseling and other services to high-risk youth. Provide additional <u>training</u> to DPO assigned to youth community programs in evidence-based practices, reentry planning, graduated sanctions, and data management and evaluation of outcomes. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>SISKIYOU</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract with a community-based treatment provider, Healththerapy, Inc. for <u>counseling services</u> for detained minors, wards and juveniles engaged in a program of supervision administered by the probation department. Upgrade and broaden <u>risk/needs assessment</u> capabilities using Assessments.com in a multi-county contract through Shasta County, including <u>staff training</u>. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>SOLANO</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract for <u>secure, higher level and private placements</u> for high-risk offenders including those with severe mental health problems. Add a <u>program services coordinator</u> to the staff at Fouts Springs Youth Facility to coordinate use of risk/needs assessment using validated tool, develop program case plans including reentry plans, monitor case plan progress and coordinate release, ensuring aftercare services are in place. Enhance Seneca contract and add contracts with additional vendors to provide Functional Family Therapy and other <u>mental health, substance abuse, anger management services</u> in the community and at the New Foundations and Challenge Programs at the juvenile facility complex, as well as <u>ART, mentoring, and a chaplaincy</u> program at New Foundations and Challenge. 	<i>\$409,064</i>

COUNTY	BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE	STATE FUND AMOUNT
SONOMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase and implement validated <u>risk assessment tool</u> and case plan and a <u>detention risk assessment</u> instrument for juvenile hall; integrate information with local integrated justice system (JRS/PACMan); and <u>add half-time analyst position to serve as project coordinator</u> for this information technology effort. ▪ Train appropriate staff in these instruments and all youth-serving probation staff in motivational interviewing. ▪ Fund immediate <u>access to necessary specialized intensive case management, treatment, and/or monitoring services</u>, such as psychological and/or psychiatric services, medication, private residential placement, day treatment, group home placement with mental health patch, specialized monitoring such as GPS. 	\$261,015
STANISLAUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fund the <u>continued implementation</u> of the Back-on-Track <u>risk/needs assessment</u> program through Assessments.com. ▪ Create the <u>Youthful Offender Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Vocational Education Program</u> and fund emergency medical and mental health services, transitional housing, wraparound services, including mental health, substance abuse and sex offender treatment, vocational education and placement, and other reentry and aftercare services for YOBG youth. ▪ Develop the <u>Intensive Probation Supervision Program</u> for high risk offenders returning from DJJ and those who would have been committed to DJJ; <u>add an armed DPO position</u>, as well as weapon, required safety equipment, a vehicle, a computer and printer and armed academy <u>training</u> for this position. ▪ <u>Contract for beds and programming</u> at Fouts Springs Youth Facility, Glen Mills Schools and/or Rite of Passage and support <u>salary and travel expenses</u> for POs to visit commitment programs and <u>travel and training</u> expenses for two officers to attend placement training. 	\$278,735

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE</i>	<i>STATE FUND AMOUNT</i>
<i>SUTTER</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek to identify, purchase and implement validated <u>assessment tools</u>. ▪ <u>Train staff</u> in assessment tools, case management practices and motivational interviewing. ▪ <u>Augment staff training</u> in evidence-based or proven practices including, but not limited to, Functional Family Therapy, Seeking Safety and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy currently being used in the Department. 	<i>\$58,568</i>
<i>TEHAMA</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Contract for beds and programming</u> at Fouts Springs Youth Facility, Crystal Creek Juvenile Detention Facility and/or Bar-O Boys Ranch. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>TRINITY</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Pay for a half-time deputy probation officer</u> to staff the <u>Intensive Juvenile Supervision and Intervention Program</u> by supervising and working with the families of all identified high-risk minors pending commitment to detention or out-of-home placement and providing intensive supervision and linkage to services for those adjudicated minors who are on community supervision. 	<i>\$58,500</i>
<i>TULARE</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Add 2 DPOs</u> to work with DJJ wards and their families prior to and during their transition to probation, providing field supervision and linkage to services, including mental health, physical health, drug and alcohol, educational, and job training/placement services. ▪ Purchase and train staff to deliver Girls Circle, an evidence-based gender specific program for girls in the juvenile detention facility, youth facility, as well as aftercare. ▪ <u>Implement Reconnecting Youth</u>, a structured high school class specially designed for high-risk youth that focuses on education, substance abuse reduction, suicide risk reduction, and includes a job training and placement segment. ▪ <u>Purchase 2 vehicles</u> with necessary safety equipment as well as <u>office furniture, computers and supplies</u> for Senate Bill 81 DPOs. 	<i>\$260,455</i>

COUNTY	BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE	STATE FUND AMOUNT
TUOLUMNE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement <u>new aftercare program</u> to work with youth and their families by providing intensive services, including educational, substance abuse, mental health, parenting, anger management, other counseling and victim impact services during and after transition from placements and /or lengthy commitments in juvenile halls or camps. YOBG funds will be used to pay for <u>additional overtime and purchase drug testing supplies, fuel, and respite care.</u> Contract for additional out-of-county juvenile hall bed days and an additional 6-month camp <u>program</u> for youth returning from or no longer eligible for DJJ. 	\$58,500
VENTURA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a full time DPO and a half-time senior DPO to enhance the <u>Men of Honor Intensive Institution Services Program (MOH)</u> for high-risk, sophisticated males and its equivalent <u>Santa Rosa program for females</u> committed to the county's juvenile facilities. Add 2 full- time <u>Intensive Community Supervision Services DPOs</u> to provide <u>case management and enhanced community supervision</u> of all MOH participants and selected Santa Rosa female participants leaving the juvenile facilities as well as those returning to Ventura County upon their release from DJJ facilities. Add a full time <u>alcohol and drug treatment specialist</u> to enhance <u>alcohol and drug services</u> for offenders in the juvenile facilities MOH/Santa Rosa programs, and offenders from those programs transitioning to and on community supervision. Enhance the juvenile facility's existing <u>Targeted Reentry Program</u> through the implementation of an <u>Aftercare Mentoring Program (AMP)</u> to support selected offenders in making the transition from secure confinement to the community; YOBG funds will be used to pay start-up and first year costs of the AMP including <u>salary</u> for a part-time program coordinator, <u>services/supplies, mentor training and program incentives</u> for participating juvenile offenders. 	\$389,123

COUNTY	BRIEF SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE	STATE FUND AMOUNT
YOLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Implement Gang Intervention Program</u> to provide intensive supervision and evidence-based treatment including ART/Teaching Pro-Social Skills (TPS) to high-risk gang involved offenders; purchase material related to ART/TPS; <u>train staff</u> on issues related to gang affiliated minors. ▪ <u>Fund</u> one-half the cost of a <u>DPO</u> to work at the new the Einstein School, a county school targeting difficult minors. ▪ Upgrade information technology capacity by <u>purchasing laptop computers</u> for DPOs, software and hardware to support wireless broadband connectivity throughout the county. 	\$102,919
YUBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase and implement comprehensive screening and <u>assessment tools</u> and process. ▪ <u>Train staff</u> in use of assessment tools and other <u>evidence-based practices being implemented</u>, including Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Motivational Interviewing and "Seeking Safety," recovery from trauma/post traumatic stress disorder and substance abuse. ▪ <u>Hire full- time substance abuse counselor</u> to deliver services in juvenile hall and for probationers on field supervision in the community. ▪ <u>Contract</u> with local community college to deliver independent living skills and/or transitional living skills to youth in Camp, on general supervision and/or in the day reporting center aftercare program. 	\$58,500

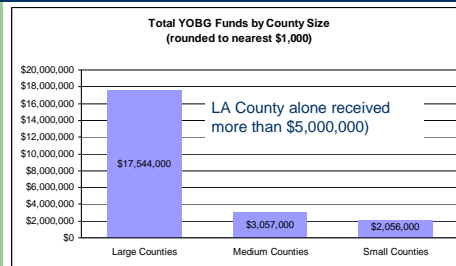
APPENDIX E: POWERPOINT SLIDES ON ANALYSIS OF YOBG PLANS

Youthful Offender Block Grant Program

A Summary of County Plans

Christopher Murray & Associates
March 27, 2008

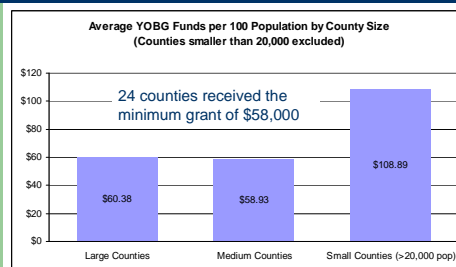
Most YOBG Funds go to the 14 largest counties



The summary is by county size

- 14 large counties
 - Population greater than 700,000
- 13 medium counties
 - Population between 200,000 & 700,000
- 31 small counties
 - Population less than 200,000

Funds are more evenly distributed on a per capita basis

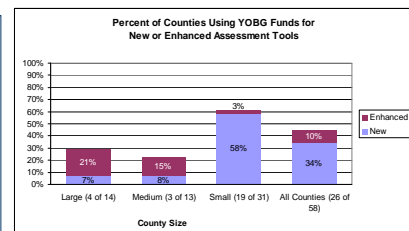


Large
Medium
Small



How are the funds being used?

45% of the counties used funds to acquire and/or enhance assessment tools



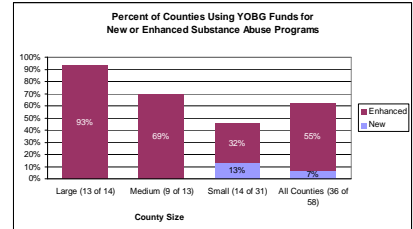
Use of funds - continued

95% of counties used funds to add and/or enhance programs and services

- The most frequent program enhancement was probation services. This was particularly true for small counties.
- The next most frequent enhancements were for mental health and substance abuse treatment. This was particularly true for large and medium counties.

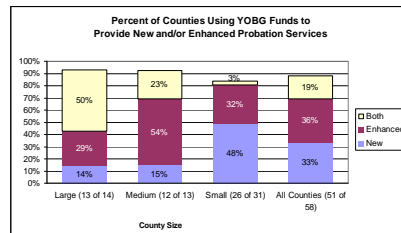
Program enhancements Continued

New and/or enhanced substance abuse treatment services



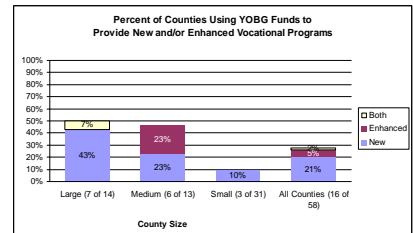
Program enhancements

New and/or enhanced probation services



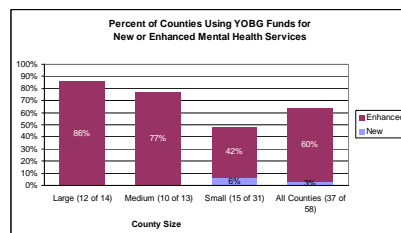
Program enhancements Continued

New and/or enhanced vocational programs



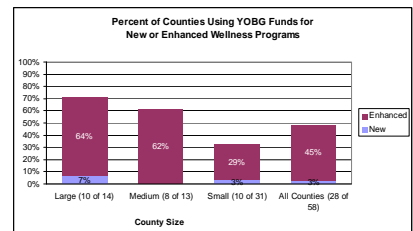
Program enhancements Continued

New and/or enhanced mental health services



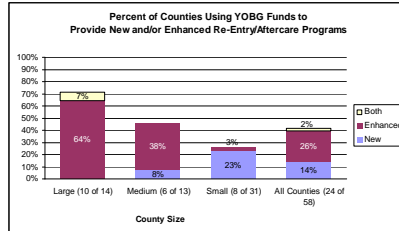
Program enhancements Continued

New and/or enhanced wellness programs



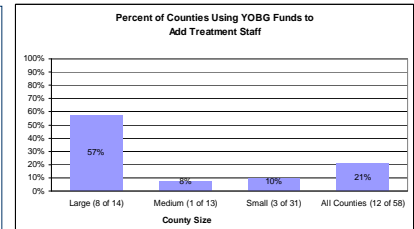
Program enhancements Continued

New and/or enhanced re-entry / aftercare programs



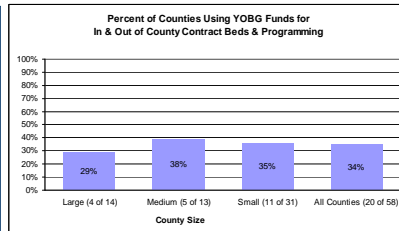
Use of funds - continued

21% of counties used funds to add treatment staff



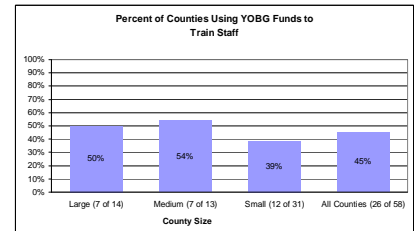
Use of funds - continued

34% of counties used funds to contract for in- and out-of-county beds and programs



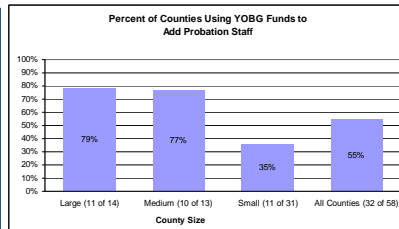
Use of funds - continued

45% of counties used funds for staff training



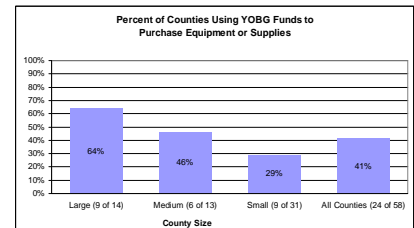
Use of funds - continued

55% of counties used funds to add probation staff



Use of funds - continued

41% of counties used funds to acquire equipment and/or supplies



APPENDIX F: PRELIMINARY LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS

STATE COMMISSION ON JUVENILE JUSTICE - STAKEHOLDER DIRECTORY (as of May 1, 2008)

ORGANIZATION	CONTACT PERSON	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
State Commission Chair - DJJ	Bernard Warner, Chief Deputy Sec.	3515 S. L. Sac 95814/4241 Williamsborough Dr.	916.323.6001	bernard.warner@cdcc.ca.gov
CDJR Legal	Bruce Slavin, General Counsel	3515 S. L. Sac 95814		
DJJ Division of Juvenile Facilities	Sandra Youngren, Director	4241 Williamsborough Dr., Ste. 230, Sac. 95823	916.262.1530	sandra.youngren@cdcc.ca.gov
DJJ Division of Juvenile Programs	Doug McKeever, Director	4241 Williamsborough Dr., Sac. 95823	916.262.2008	doug.mckeever@cdcc.ca.gov
DJJ Education Services	Jim E. Cripe, Administrator Dr. Juan Carlos Arguello, Chief Psychologist	4241 Williamsborough Dr., Ste. 118, Sac. 95823	916.262.1500	jim.cripe@cdcc.ca.gov juan.arguello@cdcc.ca.gov
DJJ Mental Health Services	(A)	4241 Williamsborough Dr., Ste. 216, Sac. 95823	916.262.1066	robey.morris@cdcc.ca.gov
DJJ Health Care Services	Dr. Robert Morris, M.D., Health Care Director	4241 Williamsborough Dr., Ste. 216, Sac. 95823	916.262.1612	
DJJ Juvenile Justice Administration and Operations	Brenda Hanson, Director	4241 Williamsborough Dr., Ste. 203, Sac. 95823	916.262.0867	brenda.hanson@cdcc.ca.gov
DJJ Juvenile Justice Case Management & Quality Assurance	Sharon Garcia, Director (A)	4241 Williamsborough Dr., Ste. 219, Sac. 95823	916.262.1384	sharon.garcia@cdcc.ca.gov
DJJ Office of Victims and Survivor Rights and Services	Sharon Garcia, PALIV/oms Services Supervisor	4241 Williamsborough Dr., Ste. 214, Sac. 95823	916.262.1871	sharon.garcia@cdcc.ca.gov
State Commission Chair - County Administrator	Penelope Clarke, Administrator, Sacramento County	3039 K Street, Sac. 95814	916.327.7500 x 537	clarkep@scscounty.net
CA State Association of Counties (CSAC)	Elizabeth Howard, Admin. Of Justice			
State Commission Chair - Chief Probation Officer	Don L. Meyer, CPO, Yolo County	JDF, 740 Beck Ave., Fairfield 94533	707.784.7777	don.meyer@yolocounty.org
CAPSA (CA Assoc. of Probation Service Administrators)	Richard Watson, President	3201 Florin-Perkins Rd., Sac. 95826	916.875.0286	watson@caliprobation.com
Chief Probation Officers of CA (CPOC)	Don McFadden, President	3415 L Street, Suite 200, Sac. 95814	916.447.2762	mcfadden@scscounty.net
Probation Business Managers Association (PBMA)	Karen Park, E.O./Jerry Powers	2150 N St., Merced 95340	209.385.7421	k.park@walmart.com
Probation Information Technology Assoc. (PITAA)	Pat Hightlander, President	173 W. 310 St., San Bernardino 92415	909.387.6034	
State Commission - Attorney w/Juvenile Justice Expertise	Michael Donahue, President			
State Commission - Attorney w/Juvenile Justice Expertise	David Steinhart, Director, Commonwealth	205 Camino Alto Blvd., Ste. 265, Mill Valley 94041	415.388.6666	SteinhartD@alumni.com
State Commission - CBO	Javier Stauring, Co-Director	2049 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles 90021	213.637.7491	insideth@bol.com
State Commission - Judge Supervisor/Juvenile Court	Kurt Kumli, Santa Clara County	191 No. 1415 Street, San Jose 95110	408.808.7200	k.kumli@scscounty.net
Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)	Bill Vickrey, Admin. Dir.	465 Golden Gate Ave., SF 94102-3688	415.865.4200	
Center for Families, Children & the Courts	Iona Mara-Drito, Sr. Research Analyst	465 Golden Gate Ave., SF 94102-3688	415.865.7563	iona.Mara-Drito@jud.ca.gov
State Commission - Local Juvenile Facility	James S. Hilo, Asst. CPO, San Luis Obispo Probation	2176 Johnson Ave., San Luis Obispo 93408	805.781.5347	
State Commission - Mental Health	Dr. William Atrop, Med. Director			warroy@mhjailcounty.org
CA Department of Mental Health (CDMH)	Stephen W. Mayberg, PhD, Dir.	1600 9th St., Sac. 95814	916.654.2309	
CA Mental Health Directors Association (CMHDA)	Patricia Ryan, E.D.	2125 19th St., Sac. 95818	916.556.3477	
CA Institute of Mental Health	Sandra Goodwin, PhD, E.D.	2125 19th St., Sac. 95818	916.556.4480	
Council on Mentally Ill Offenders (COMIO)	Alan Lammers, EO	3813 Garden Highway, Sac. 95833	916.799.7654	lammer@comcast.net
State Commission - Probation Officer Linedition	Suzanne Cline, DPO, LA			sccline@sfr.com6855.com
State Commission - Probation Organizations (SCOPO)				
State Commission - Sheriff	Gregory J. Allen, Sheriff, Alameda Co.	1401 Lakeside Dr., 12th fl., Oakland 94612-4305	510.272.6866	g.allen@alameda.org
CA State Sheriffs Association (CSSA)	Don Parancik, E.D.	12311 Street, Sac. 95814	916.375.8000	cssa@calsherrifs.org
State Commission Social Services Welfare Dr.	Hubert Wahl, CEO of CWDA			hwahl@mccloss.org
CA Welfare Directors Association (CWDA)	Frank Mecca, E.D.	925 L St., Suite 350, Sac. 95814	916.443.1749	fwmecca@wda.org
Child Welfare Council	Kim Bekke, Secretary	1600 Ninth St., Room 460, Sac. 95814	916.443.2017	
State Commission - Victims				
Berkley Center for Criminal Justice	Zachary Norris, Dir.	344 40th St., Oakland CA 94609	510.428.3939 x239	contact@berkleycenter.org
Books Not Bars / Ella Baker Center	Carol S. Schneider, E.O.	2201 K St., Sac. 95816	916.449.2273x2	cschneider@booksnotbars.org
California Alliance of Child & Family Services	Brad Young, President	1121 L Street, Suite 510, Sac. 95814	916.446.3095	CAAJE.org
CA Assoc. of Admin. Of Justice Educators (CAAJE)	Susan Burr, Executive Director		909.382.3668	sburr@ccsaa.org
CA County Superintendents Educational Services Association	Mathym Kimball, President			
CA Crime Victims Assistance Association	Gavin Payne, Chief Deputy Supl.	1430 N St., Sac. 95814	916.319.0800	g.payne@cdcc.ca.gov
CA Department of Education	W. Scott Thomas, CEO	921 11th St., 11th floor, Sac. 95814	916.443.2017	
CA District Attorneys Association (CDA)	Kim Bekke, Secretary	1600 Ninth St., Room 460, Sac. 95814	916.654.3454	
CA Health and Human Services Agency (CHSA)	Leslie McGill, E.D.	P.O. Box 255745, Sac. 95865-2745	916.481.8000	lmccgill@californiahealthaffs.org
CA Police Chiefs Association	Bill Fenton, President	3414 L Street, Suite 200, Sac. 95814	916.448.3810	cpca@cdcc.ca.gov
CA Probation, Parole & Correctional Association	Winston Peters, Asst., LA Public Defender	30324 Pacer Lane, Ste 100, Sa. 95827	916.362.1881 x 304	cpca@cdcc.org
CA Probation Officers Association (CPOA)	Joan Petersilia, PhD, Director	UCL 2317 Social Ecology Univ. 92697	949.824.4438	jpeters@ucl.edu
Center for Evidence Based Corrections	Marion Yarbber	600 Bercut Drive, Sac. 95811	916.323.3859	Marion.Yarbber@cdcc.ca.gov
Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice	Tim Crossdale, Manager, CJ Statistics Center	Justice Information Services, 4949 Broadway, Oakland	916.227.3519	Georgia.Fong@ojlca.gov
County Alcohol and Drug Program Administrators	Barrie Becker, E.D.	Oakland		
Department of Justice (DOJ)	Nancy Lyons (7)	S.F.		
EdiCrime: Invest in Kids	James Bell		707.467.5155	http://www.edicrime.org/
Governor's Office of Gangs & Youth Violence Prevention	Peter Kostas, (Mendocino County Office of Education)		(Kostas)	
Heywood Burns Institute	Carol D'Elia, J.J. Study Mgr.	921 L Street, S. 10th, Sac. 95814	916.443.2126	lhelms@berkleycenter.org
Juvenile Court, Community & Alternative School Administrators of California	Matthew Cate, IG	1910 Howe St., Ste. 900, Oakland 94612	510.218.5500 x311	
National Probation Commission	Don Spector, Director	P.O. Box 348780, Sac. 95834-8780	916.810.3600	www.npsolaw.com
National Council on Delinquency (NCD)	Sandra MacBryer, CEO, Children's Innline	4438 Ingelham St., San Diego 92109	267.907.2543	
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)		4241 Williamsborough Dr., Ste. 219, Sac. 95823	916.262.1426	charles.supples@cdcc.ca.gov
Prison Law Office		200 Pine St., Ste. 300, S.F. 94104	415.956.9022	burnell@vco.org
State Advisory Group (SAG) / State Advisory Comm. on J & DP				
Youthful Offender Parole Board				

APPENDIX G: MINUTES OF MEETINGS

State Commission on Juvenile Justice Minutes

January 24, 2008, 9:30am – 12:00pm
1515 S Street, Room 502
Sacramento, CA 95823

Commission Members in Attendance

Bernard Warner, Tri-Chair
Penelope Clarke, Tri-Chair
Don Meyer, Tri-Chair
Javier Stauring
Honorable Kurt Kumli
Hubert Walsh
David Steinhart
Dr. William Arroyo
Suzanne Cline

Others in Attendance

Eleanor Silva
Karen Pank
Jane Pfeifer
Alison Anderson
Chris Murray
Tamar Foster
Carole D'clia
Marcus Nieto
Rosie Lamb
Monica Aguilera
Kathy Prizmich
Marlon Yarber
Jermica Peters
Maria Gayton

Introduction of Members

All members were welcomed to the first organizational meeting to discuss legislative mandates, structure of Commission, and expectations.

Commission's Organizational/Structure Issues

Three positions on the commission are yet to be filled:

- A county sheriff, designated by the statewide organization representing sheriffs.
- A manager or administrator of a county local detention facility for juveniles, appointed by the Governor.
- An individual who represents the interest of crime victims, appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

The meeting was facilitated by Tri- Chair, Mr. Warner and it was decided that the Tri-Chairs will rotate facilitating each months meeting. Meetings are tentatively scheduled for the fourth Thursday of each month. February 2008 meeting will held on Wednesday, February 27, due to a conflict with the Little Hoover Commission Meeting.

Overview of Bagley Keene Act

Amy Alley, staff counsel for CDCR, gave an overview of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act. The Act requires state boards and commissions to publicly notice their meetings, prepare agendas, accept public testimony and conduct their meetings in public unless specifically authorized by the act to meet in closed session.

Ms. Alley discussed the following topics:

- Government Code Section 11123-Open Meeting Requirements
- Government Code Section 11126-Closed Meetings
- Public Access to Meetings
- Exceptions to Public Access
- Agenda Changes and Postings
- Sub-Committees and Task Force
- Work Products (public access)
- Reasons/Requirements for Special and Emergency Meetings
- Internet Postings
- Standing Meeting Notices for the year

Ms. Alley distributed “A Handy Guide to The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act”, Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and the Department of Consumer Affairs Memorandum regarding Public Meetings (Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act).

Shared Expectations of Members

A round table discussion developed over each member’s expectations and overview of this Commission’s tasks and timeframes as well as the current impact of the population shift created by Senate Bill 81/Assembly Bill 191.

The Commission discussed the overall population shift and the dialogue that has been opened between the state and county as well as the attention it has brought to the difficult to serve youth population.

Concerns were also raised regarding the ability of the counties to house the youth, but lack of ability to provide programs for the youth at the county level.

The importance of ensuring input from stakeholders not represented on the Commission was discussed and agreed that the input of others was critical to the Commission’s tasks. It was noted that there is not a education representative on the Commission.

In order to assist the Commission in completing their tasks, it was requested that copies of each county’s Juvenile Justice Development Plans be provided to the Commission in order to review and consider when completing the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan.

The Commission and others also discussed the concerns raised by stakeholders regarding the implementation of SB81/AB191 as some have expressed that the plans and funding should have been in place prior to actual population shift.

Budget

The funding language for the State Commission from the State's Final Budget Summary was shared with the group and discussed.

Mr. Warner proposed the possibility of contracting with juvenile justice expert Chris Murray to work with the Commission to prepare the report, along with three sub-consultants. Chris Murray's resume was also shared with the group and Chris Murray was in attendance at the meeting. Also provided to the Commission was a list of other potential consultants to work alongside Chris Murray.

Mr. Meyer also proposed the possibility of contracting with Jane Pfeifer, criminal justice consultant, currently a consultant for the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) organization, and distributed her resume to the Commission. Mr. Meyer also shared a proposed scope of work for Commission staff, including a Project Director, Project Manager and clerical and logistical support.

Judge Kumli made a motion to appoint Chris Murray as Project Director, working alongside with Jane Pfeifer, Karen Hennigan, and Kathy Gookin as sub-consultants. (Karen Hennigan and Kathy Gookin were names chosen from the list of individuals provided by Mr. Warner.)

Mr. Walsh seconded the motion.

Mr. Warner called for all those in favor of the proposed motion. All members were in favor. Mr. Warner then stated that all were in agreement to move forward in executing the contract with Chris Murray and the three sub-consultants.

It was clarified that Chris Murray, as Project Director, will receive direction from the Commission, although under a contract executed by the Division of Juvenile Justice.

At the next scheduled meeting, it was agreed that Chris would present a work plan, including the scope of work of each of the other three sub-consultants, as well as an overview of each qualifications and proposed compensation.

Topics for next month's agenda

- Presentation of work plan by Chris Murray
- Juvenile Justice Data Project presentation by Karen Hennigan of Center for Research on Crime, University of Southern California
- Overview of SB 81/AB191 implementation, including funding issues
- Summary of county's Juvenile Justice Development Plans
- Construction Funding Project Presentation by Corrections Standards Authority
- Presentation by Steve Os, Washington State Principal
- Discussion on additional stakeholders
- Report out on CPOC Symposium

Closing Remarks

All Commission members agreed to hold the next meeting February 27th, 2008 from 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. at 1515 S Street Room 502, Sacramento, CA.

All members also agreed to hold all future meetings every fourth Thursday of each month for the remainder of the year. The meeting locations may vary based upon decisions from the Tri-Chairs. The meetings will occur from 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.

**State Commission on Juvenile Justice
Meeting Minutes**

February 27, 2008, 10:00am – 3:00pm
1515 S Street, Room 510S
Sacramento, CA 95823

Commission Members in Attendance

Bernard Warner
Penelope Clarke
Don Meyer
Javier Stauring
David Steinhart
Suzanne Cline

Others in Attendance

Chris Murray
Suzie Cohen
Karen Hennigan
Allison Anderson
Marcus Nieto
Oscar Villegas
Chris Martin
Eleanor Silva
James Salio
Bob Takeshta
Marlon Yarber
Kim Bushard
Jermica Peters
Rosie Lamb
Rachel Rios
Joe Stephenshaw
Amy Jarvis
Keely Bosler

The meeting was facilitated by Penelope Clarke, Tri-Chair.

Meeting Minutes of January 24, 2008

A motion was made to by Mr. Steinhart to approve the minutes from the January meeting. The motion was seconded Mr. Stuarling.

Mr. Warner called for all those in favor of proposed motion. All members were in favor.

SB81 / AB191 Implementation Update

Rachel Rios, Administrator of the Case Services Section within the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), discussed her unit's involvement in the implementation process.

Ms. Rios discussed the following topics:

- State preparation prior to implementation of SB81 / AB191
- The four major components of SB81
- The number of Non-707(b) youth in DJJ facilities and on DJJ Parole
- Collaboration between DJJ Parole and county probation offices to prepare transition plans of youth
- Number of youth that have been Paroled, Recalled and Rejected per SB81 / AB191
- Community and Court Liaisons role in assisting the county with placing youth
- Type of youth now eligible for commitment to DJJ or recall from DJJ
- The responsibilities of the Juvenile Parole Board with regards to SB81
- Information provided to DOF on recalled youth and status report provided to CSA

County Juvenile Justice Development Plans and Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility Construction Grants

Marlon Yarber, Corrections Standards Authority (CSA)

Mr. Yarber discussed the following topics:

- The four areas of SB81 that CSA is involved in:
 - ✓ Review and approval of county plans
 - ✓ Juvenile facilities construction
 - ✓ Administration of 5% Block Grants
 - ✓ Pilot projects with Alameda and Los Angeles counties

Mr. Yarber reported that Alameda County opted to utilize funding for the coordination of services with two community based organization for psycho-educational treatment classes and vocational training. In addition, Mr. Yarber stated that Alameda's targeted population is the 18-15 year old youth, not necessarily the non-707(b) offender. Alameda County has begun to serve the youth with the goal of stopping the flow of offenders to the adult system.

Mr. Yarber went on to report that Los Angeles County is utilizing its' funding for a Day Reporting center in a gang "hot spot" area in the Los Angeles area.

A discussion also developed around the County Juvenile Justice Plans and the use of the funding. Mr. Yarber reported that CSA will report out at their next board meeting on March 20, 2008.

A question/suggestion was made regarding the monitoring of the county plans and funding. The comment was made was that it would be the responsible thing to have a body monitor the implementation of the county plans to ensure funds are being used as stated, particularly in this time of state deficit.

Mr. Steinhart proposed the idea of recommending to the legislature that the Commission require annual plans/reports from the counties.

In addition, a comment was made by Allison Anderson that he legislature would appreciate hearing from the Commission and CSA on the state of the county plans.

A discussion also developed as to how to involve outside stakeholder in the process. Suggestion was made to have structured presentations to the Commission from various stakeholders. This item was set for the next meeting's agenda.

Kim Bushard, Corrections Standards Authority

Kim discussed the following topics:

- County plans for allocation of 5% Block Grants
- CSA process of review and approval of county plans
- Format and information contained within the county plans
- Status of plans submitted to CSA (as of this date 26 were ready for CSA Board review on 3/20/08)
- Options available for the counties to use allocated funds
- The approach counties are taking to use the allocated funds
- CSA's role in assisting counties with preparation of their plans
- Public access to county plans

In addition, in regards to the construction grants, CSA reported that several small counties do not have juvenile halls, so many contract out with other counties or agencies. Also, some counties are contemplating regional concepts. CSA reported that they are expecting a variety of projects to come forward.

Juvenile Justice Expert Contract

The information provided in the previous meeting regarding subcontractors was clarified. The total amount available to hire sub-contractors (experts/consultants) is \$50,000. The contract has gone through the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation process and is at the Department of General Services for final review and approval within the next 10 business days. A copy of the completed contract will be provided to Commission members.

The team identified in the contract is:

Chris Murray
Susie Cohen
Kathy Gookin
Karen Hennigan

Mr. Warner made a motion to authorize Chris Murray and Associates to fulfill the contract. The motion was seconded by Ms. Cline. All other members were in favor.

Commission Work Plan

Chris Murray, Chris Murray and Associates

Chris shared a PowerPoint presentation to determine the elements to be included and the structure of the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan.

Chris discussed the following:

- Scope of the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan
- Concepts on how to engage the stakeholders in the process
 - ✓ Regional workshops
 - ✓ Focus groups
- Risk Needs Assessments

- Information to be included in the report
- Evaluations of current programs with recommendations from the Commission
- Proposed contents of the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan
- Future agenda topics which would assist the Commission in developing the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan
- Chris will provide a draft outline and scope of work for the Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan at the next meeting and email a copy to the Members prior to the next meeting.

The group entered discussion and provided Mr. Murray with various feedback:

- The possibility of duplicating the data from the Child Welfare System
- The principle of leadership and continuing the work of the Commission beyond January 2009
- Suggestion that system is not offense based, but risk based
- Get input from counties as to what are the implementation barriers regarding the recent population re-alignment
- Emphasis should be placed on re-entry programs
- Review of Gap Analysis prepared by DJJ, CDCR
- Address the opportunity for vertical integration with county and state entities.
- Identify a tool to address the re-entry and aftercare issue
- Identify early prevention programs for dependent youth and status offenders that to try to deter them from becoming delinquent
- Address the issue of 601s – expanding the juvenile justice continuum to include early intervention/prevention
- Make recommendations regarding the use of county wrap around services which probation departments are currently excluded from
- The type of care and services for youth who normally would come to DJJ – What is the capacity of the counties to provide services to this population?
- Make recommendations to the legislature regarding what should be included in the county plans and the number of times plans are submitted
- Set up a data system and build in outcomes to be able to report on the impact of the funds on the SB81 population in terms of changing delinquent behavior. – How to measure the effectiveness of state juvenile justice dollars?
- The impact of language contained within the Runner initiative

Juvenile Justice Data Project Report

Karen Hennigan, Chris Murray and Associates

Karen Hennigan shared a PowerPoint presentation regarding the Longitudinal Outcome Indicators for Juvenile Justice Systems in California, Juvenile Justice Data Project Phase Two.

Karen discussed the following:

- The focus of the Juvenile Justice Data Project Phase 2 – developing a set of indicators that can be used by all stakeholders, allowing decision makers to look at the juvenile justice system as a whole and increase the capacity of county-level decision makers to monitor and improve their juvenile justice outcomes.

- Overview of how the data was assembled and tracked.
- The five variables by which the data was measured
 - ✓ Intake
 - ✓ Detention at intake
 - ✓ Yearly recidivism
 - ✓ Most serious disposition yearly
 - ✓ Charge associated with the most serious disposition
- Four recommendations that are relevant to the suggestions that the Commission is going to make about how to move forward in developing longitudinal outcome indicators for the juvenile justice system. The recommendations are as follows:
 - ✓ Enter scores from valid nationally recognized risk assessments in the Juvenile Court and Probation Statistical System (JCPSS) for each juvenile entering the system
 - ✓ Record in JCPSS which intervention models individuals receive
 - ✓ Modify incompatible and outdated JCPSS codes to facilitate longitudinal outcome reviews
 - ✓ Mandate routine longitudinal reviews of juvenile justice outcomes, strengthened by the recommendations above

Closing Remarks

All Commission members agreed to hold the next meeting on March 27, 2008 at the Division of Juvenile Justice Headquarter, Room 206, in Sacramento. The facilitator of the next meeting will be Tri-chair, Don Meyer. Topics for next meetings will include review of draft outline for Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan, Summary of County Juvenile Justice Development Plans, Review of other state systems, and stakeholder involvement.

State Commission on Juvenile Justice Meeting Minutes

March 27, 2008, 10:00am – 3:00pm
4241 Williamsborough Drive, Room 206
Sacramento, CA 95823

Commission Members in Attendance

Bernard Warner
Penelope Clarke
Don Meyer
Javier Stauring
David Steinhart
Greg Ahern
Jim Salio
William Arroyo
Hubert Walsh
Kurt Kumli

Others in Attendance

Chris Murray
Eleanor Silva
Kim Bushard
Jermica Peters
Rosie Lamb
Carole D'Elia
Noor Dawood
Meghan Lary
Karen Johnson
Rosalinda Rosalez

The meeting was facilitated by Don Meyer, Tri-Chair.

Meeting Minutes of February 27, 2008

A motion was made to by Mr. Steinhart to approve the minutes from the February meeting. The motion was seconded by Ms. Clarke.

Mr. Meyer called for all those in favor of proposed motion. All members were in favor.

Commission Business

Roll was taken and Mr. Meyer stated that there was a quorum. There remains one outstanding appointment for a victim's advocate. New Members, Mr. Ahern and Mr. Salio briefly introduced themselves and their work histories.

Summary of County Juvenile Justice Development Plans

Chris Murray, Christopher Murray and Associates

Chris had a medical emergency. Eleanor Silva presented the information in his absence:

- The total amount of funds distributed was \$22.7 million.
- Most Youthful Offender Block Grant funds went to the 14 largest counties.
- Funds were more evenly distributed on a per capita basis.
- 45% of the counties used funds to acquire and/or enhance assessment tools.

- 95% of the counties used funds to add and/or enhance programs and services.
- The most frequent program enhancement was probation services, particularly in the small counties.
- Mental health and substance abuse treatment was the next most frequent enhancements.
- 34% of counties used funds to contract for in-county and out-of-county beds and programs.
- 55% of the counties used funds to add probation staff.
- 21% of the counties used funds to add treatment staff.
- 45% of the counties used funds for staff training.
- 41% of the counties used funds to acquire equipment and/or supplies.
- Most of the counties used funds to develop new or enhance re-entry aftercare programs.
- 23% of the small counties used funds to develop new re-entry programs.

Examples of Other State Systems

Chris Murray, Christopher Murray and Associates

Chris shared a PowerPoint presentation with examples of systems from Ohio, Washington and Oregon.

Ohio

- RECLAIM – Reasoned and Equitable Community and Local Alternatives to the Incarceration of Minors
- RECLAIM Ohio is an incentive plan developed in 1993 to encourage juvenile courts to develop or contract for a range of community-based sanctions and treatment options.
- The program's goals are to empower local judges with sentencing options and disposition alternatives for juvenile offenders and to improve the ability of the Department of Youth Services (DYS) to treat and rehabilitate youthful offenders.
- Counties receive a monthly allocation from DHS based on the number of youth adjudicated for felonies in the previous four years.
- Funds may be used for any juvenile justice purpose except construction, renovation, or supplanting local funds.
- In 2006, more than 50,000 youth participated in local RECLAIM programs.

Washington

- CJAA – Community Juvenile Accountability Act
- The Community Juvenile Accountability Act was passed in 1997 and provides state funding for local juvenile courts to implement intervention programs.
- The goal of the Act is to cost effectively reduce juvenile crime.
- All juvenile courts in Washington State use the same risk/needs assessment tool and have implemented one or more CJAA programs.
- A similar initiative, Reinvesting in Youth, received state funding in 2006.

Oregon

- JCPP – Juvenile Crime Prevention Program
- The Juvenile Crime Prevention Program grants provide state funds to counties for programs aimed at preventing high-risk youth from committing or repeating crimes.
- Funds are based on each county's youth population age 18 or younger.
- The purpose is to prevent criminal behavior by: using a research-based assessment tool to identify youth with risk factors as early as possible, targeting high-risk pre-delinquent and delinquent youth, reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors related to juvenile crime, and utilizing proven strategies and best practices.
- Grants are used for delinquent or pre-delinquent youth who have two or more of the identified risk factors.

- High-level outcome measures have shown generally positive trends since implementation of the JCPP in 1999.

Juvenile Justice Operational Master Plan Draft Outline and Work Plan

Chris Murray, Chris Murray and Associates

Chris reviewed a draft outline and draft Work Plan which provided recommended content for the Work Plan. The group entered discussion and provided Mr. Murray with comments and suggestions regarding the audience, format, and focus of the Work Plan.

The role of the commission was discussed. Chris suggested that the Commission give some thought to discussing further in depth the following topics:

- goals and guiding principles
- how to present the juvenile justice continuum
- risk and needs assessment tools
- evidence based programs
- data systems

Stakeholder Involvement

To initiate stakeholder involvement it was proposed that the Commission conduct a few focus groups and include non-represented entities. A discussion ensued about how, when and where to conduct focus groups. Two proposals were made as to how to conduct the focus groups:

- Have a small discussion forum
- Send material to stakeholder groups via email and ask for feedback

Closing Remarks

All Commission members agreed to hold the next meeting on April 24, 2008, at the Division of Juvenile Justice Headquarters, Room 206, in Sacramento. The facilitator of the next meeting will be Tri-chair, Bernard Warner. Suggested topics for the next meeting will include a discussion on the status report due May 1, 2008, and the content of the Juvenile Delinquency Court statewide assessment by the Administrative Office of the Courts, a discussion on goals and guiding principles, build a picture of the continuum, risk and needs assessment tools, outcome measures, common data elements, strategies for implementing evidence based programs, and security needs.

APPENDIX H: SCHEDULE OF FUTURE MEETINGS

State Commission on Juvenile Justice Meeting Dates

January 2008 – January 2009

January 24, 2008

February 21, 2008

March 27, 2008

April 24, 2008

May 1, 2008

Interim Report due to Legislature

May 22, 2008

June 26, 2008

July 24, 2008

August 28, 2008

September 25, 2008

October 23, 2008

November and December

TBA due to the Holidays

January 1, 2009

Report due to the Legislature